

THE  
LITERARY PANORAMA.

FOR DECEMBER, 1806.

*Report on the Arrangements which have been adopted, in former periods, when FRANCE threatened the invasion of BRITAIN or IRELAND, to frustrate the designs of the Enemy, by attacks on his foreign possessions, or European ports, by annoying his coasts, and by destroying his equipments. Not published. 8vo. pp. 203.*

THIS Volume is a continuation of the same inquiries into the state papers of the kingdom, preserved in the public offices, as records, which we have explained in a former number of our work. Nothing is more available in times of difficulty than experience; but experience, restricted to one life only, is short and defective, compared with the instruction afforded by history. Authentic history derived from our ancestors, is, in fact, a kind of prolonged experience. Reports of the successes or failures of those who have conducted great enterprizes, *with the reasons and grounds of their proceedings*, when these can be correctly ascertained, are the best possible substitutes for personal knowledge, and actual participation in events. In the sciences of chemistry, and natural philosophy, the experiments of others are permitted to guide our own, and according to the confidence we place in the skill of an observer, we allow his reasonings, his inferences and his results to direct our proceedings. In the science of navigation we benefit by the courses which other vessels have steered; or if but a single one has opened a new track, we bear away from the shoals she has marked, and avoid those rocks of which she has given us warning. In like manner political science may take advantage of the measures pursued by sagacious statesmen in former periods. Though the human mind is not so determinate in its operations as nature, or so fixed as rocks,

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yet there are certain general principles from which it rarely departs. The same motives which ages ago influenced the ambitious, the cruel, or the rapacious, have lost nothing of their power on minds of analogous dispositions; the party is changed, but the character is the same. Vigilance may hope now as much as ever, to detect the intrigues of ambition; fortitude and vigour to baffle them; courage and magnanimity successfully to oppose them; and though every rational mind must admit, that the "race is not *always* won by the swift, nor the battle by the strong," yet swiftness will continue to be the means of winning races, and strength the means of winning battles, while cause and effect continue to be correlative; so long also will the exertions of human power and prowess be a duty, an imperative duty, on every member of a community, and especially on every officer of government.

It might be inferred from certain expressions in Lord Howard's letter given in our last, that Queen Elizabeth was averse to venturing her fleets and armies on the enemy's coasts: but, in truth, whatever might be her motives for a temporary restraint on the ardour of her officers, no such timid, and eventually ruinous, principle, influenced her general conduct. Scarcely had the return of the Spanish Armada been ascertained, when the Queen determined to find the enemy employment at home, by sending an armament to attack Portugal, in 1589. The attempt on Lisbon failed, but a magazine of naval stores was destroyed at Corunna, and Vigo was bombarded and burnt. In 1591, the Spanish monarch projected another Armada; and in defiance of his preparations, the Queen sent 3000 men into Britanny, under Sir John Norris, and 4000 more under the Earl of Essex to meet his troops

there. And indeed, this was according to the policy she had formerly adopted: for when she had put her subjects *in array* to resist the Spaniards, in case the Armada had effected a landing in England, she sent Lord Willoughby with a squadron to create a diversion on the coasts of the enemy. The commission given to the Earl of Essex is a curiosity which we could willingly transcribe; but other subjects must at present engage our attention. We observe, however, that it vested Essex with absolute power, not only to exercise martial law, but, by himself, or his deputies, to judge in all criminal cases, explaining these not only of military offences but of such as were cognizable by the criminal courts in England. Another very remarkable particular, is the power of conferring knighthood, granting arms, and other honorary rewards, "*prestita nobilitandi, eisdemque meritorum insignia, id est, arma danda et assignandi, ac eisdem insignibus ordine equestri, ac militari decorandi, et assignandi; prout ad officium capitanei exercitus generalis pertinet, aut fieri juxta more Angliæ consuevit.*" This being, no doubt, well known in the army under his command, would inspirit many a high metttled Englishman who went out plain Mr., to deeds of military achievement, which might entitle him to return home honoured with the distinction of Esquire, Sir Knight, or Knight Banneret. We shall see, however, in her *Instructions*, how cautiously she guarded the power she had delegated in her *Commission*; together with her orders as to the pay of the soldiers; and the religious discipline to be maintained among her troops. This was indeed rendered necessary, by the consideration that her troops were sent to assist French protestants; and, that such solemnities were well adapted to detect *seditions individuals* who might have crept in, with a design of serving the contrary party.

We cannot pass without remark the extreme *frugality* which distinguished every part of this sovereign's conduct: having agreed to send 4000 men, she considers 100 horsemen as equal to 250 foot; and reckons them accordingly. It is probable, that the expence was the rule of calculation in this instance. The reader will not fail also, of noticing the time to which this service was limited; the positive insisting on punctual payment monthly, or the reception of cautionary

towns, &c. which strongly bespeak the prevalence of *English* considerations in the heart of this politic sovereign.

*Instructions for the Earle of Essex and Ewe, Master of our Horse, and Knight of our Noble Order of the Garter, sent by us into France, with certaine Forces, of Horsemen and Footmen, as General Capitaine of the same Numbers.*

WHEREAS the French King, our good Brother had made very earnest request to us, both by his letters, and by a speciall person of his counsell, named Monsier de Reaux, sent hither to joyne with his ambassador, or resident, to yelde to him a further ayde of men, to the number of 4,000 footmen, over and besides the other 3,000 already being under the charge of Sir John Norrice in Britayne. Although we have great cause for the strengthening of our realme, and for the defence thereof, against the same ennemys, which are ennemys both to the said King, and to ourselves, to forbear to send out at this time any more captains and experimented soldiers forth out of our realme, considering the great diminution of a multitude of good valiant captains, and soldiers, with their furniture of armor and weapon, which happened partly by death and partly by other disorders, being of the company, which we sent with the Lord Willoughby, in the somer of the year 1589, now not fully two years past; yet such have been the importune requests of the said, with remonstrances and declarations of what importance this our ayde may be to him, for the increase of his estate and dominion, or rather for the suppression of his rebels, and expulsion of his foraine ennemys, as for the love and regard that we have to the said King, to the increasing of his fortune, and to establish him, in the full possession of his crowne, we have yielded to give, and send into Dieppe, in Normandy, the number of 4,000 men, accompting 600 soldiers, which are already in our pay with Sir Roger Williams, to be part thereof; of all which 4,000 footmen, with such number of horsemen, as are appointed to accompany you thither, we have, by our letters patents, under our great seale of England, made you to be the general captain, and conductor, with all power, belonging to such a general captain, as by the same our condition more largely appeareth. And for the manner and forme of execution of the said commission, we have thought meete, by way of these our instructions, to direct you how you shall use your authority, in sundry things properly appertaining to this service, now committed unto you.

First. At your first accesse to the French King, and after our most hartly commendations, made to the King, with such reverence, on your part, as shall be convenient;

and other complements of honor to him done, you shall let him understand, that he hath good cause to accept this our present yielding to his request, in a most thankful part, considering what great causes we have for the defence of ourself, and our realme, to retayne at home, in good readines, all the forces, that God hath given us, and namely such captains and leaders of experience, in the warres, as we have bin contented, to accompany and serve under you, and therefore ye shall, in our name, require him, that such service, as he hath to employ you, with these our forces now sent, may be made probably for you, that the abode of you and them for the time, which we have assented to, which is onely for two months, may be profitable to him; and so also joyned with his great forces, as the enemyes may not, by the excesse of their numbers, and strength appears manifestly superiors, and without any profit or honour to the King, wast of our people, to the discomfort of our realme, and encrease of the pride of the common enemy.

And this manner of speech ye shall use to the King, to the intents, that you may be speedily enformed, of the purposes intended by him, in what sort you and your forces shall be employed, which being to you knowne, you shall impart the same to such principall men, as for their worthiness are pointed, under you, to be the generall officers for the field, and with good advice upon conference, you shall afterwards agree to accept so much as shall seeme convenient; and shall in honorable and discret manner, take exceptions to any part of the service propounded to you as shall appear inconvenient, or over desperate, to the manifest overthrow of our people, or otherwise not honorable to yourself, and our nation.

The authority which you have by our commission, and the credit that you shall have thereby, is such, as we doubt not, but you will have so great regard in ordering the same, as we need not admonish you in any particular manner w<sup>th</sup> lengthe of speech, but onely to remitt you to these few heads following.

First, And above all things we advise you to have due regard to serve God dayly, both yourself for example, and to direct all our people under you to do the same, at all times and places usuall, as by the order and rites of the Church of England, you and your company ought to do, if they were at home, within our realme, where places and times may be had thereunto convenient. For so it is meet that both you and all our subjects should shew themselves obedient rather to the forme of our owne lawes, than to any forme of strangers; and besides that thereby your captains and officers shall, by good obser-

vation, discover if there be anie unfaithfull subject gotten into their hands, to serve as spyes, or to do some mischief to you, or to your companies, as in truth we have cause to doubt, that some lewd subjects may intrude themselves into the service of you, for some of your numbers.

Secondly, We doubt not but you will have regard in all your actions to preserve your owne estimation, as a man of honorable calling by birth and of speciall reputation with us, that you may return rather with encrease of your estimation gotten there, in a strange land, by your grave and honorable actions, than with any diminution.

Lastly, We do recommend to your care, the good ordering of all our people, using them all, and every of them in their degrees, so as they may both love you and obey you, and that they may be furnished, as well as times and places may serve, by your direction, to be given to your inferior officers, and the captains of the bands, with convenient victuall, and lodging, and not to be put to any desperate enterprize.

You are further to consider, by perusing of the state and proportion of your allowance, of the wages of all our forces now committed to your charge, with the entertainment of all officers, both for the field, and for the conduct of the bands, which is to be delivered to you as the generall, and to the treasurer, or his deputy, written in certain schedules, signed by our counsell, which we will not to be altered, but every person to be paid according to the same rates. And though the private soldier is not to have his full pay weekly (as by the schedule appeareth) yet our meaning is, that the particular soldiers, at the end of every month, shall upon muster, and appearance in persone, receive his full pay, according to his ordinary daily wages, so as all defalcations of former imprestes of money or victualls be excepted.

You shall understand that the numbers which we have yielded to this present service of the French, are to your charge in pay of 4,000 footmen, whereof the 600 which are there, under the charge of Sir Roger Williams, are to be accompted part, and likewise a band of 150 that are directed to come from the Briel; all which are to be under your rule. And where you have the number of 100 horsemen, or more, they are to be accompted in our pay for 250 footmen, as a force more serviceable for many respects, and then to make up the full charge of 4,000 footmen, besides all officers, there are to passe out of our realme the number of 3,150 heads of private soldiers, besides in every ban 8 officers, whereof we do make to you this particular declaration, by cause you may be able to satisfie the King, or any of his counsell, if any speech should be moved

to you, how we are charged, and how the King is ayded with 4,000 men, and above.

We would have you cause, such ordinances as were devised, by the late Earl of Leicester in the Low Countries, for the discipline of the army there, to be considered, and to cause an extract to be made out of the same, or out of the like, that have been published by the Duke of Parma, selecting so many articles, as shall be thought meete, for the time and place, where you shall serve, and for the companies, whom you shall governe.

You shall also be informed of the accord made here by the French ambassador, in the behalf of the French King, with certaine of our counsell, wherein it is agreed, that we shall not continue our forces, in our pay, above two months from the time of their landing, whereof you shall have good regard, so as if you should not have good assurance, in deeds besides words, to have a full weekly pay, after the end of two monthes, of some such part of our forces under your charge, as upon knowledg from you, we shall consent unto, you shall not continew them any longer, but towards the end of two months, you shall procure safe passage to returne, both for yourself, and such of our troupes, as we shall not assent to leave there, notwithstanding any entreaty, without ready payment to be made, and that to be weekly performed, according to our pay, and for your passage, you shall demaund ayde of the King's shipping, according to the accords.

You shall consider also, that in the same accord, the ambassador hath covenanted, for the French King, that there shall be sent a confirmation, of the said accord, from the French King, afore our forces shall land, which we looke to be performed; but because the embarking and transportation cannot be stayed by limitation of any daies certaine, our meaning is, that if the said confirmation shall not be brought from thence, before your landing, or that it shall not be ready there, at your landing, you shall plainly declare, that you may not march into the country, otherwise than to lodg yourself, with your people in safety, until the said confirmation shall be brought, either into England, or to yourselfe.

You are also to consider upon perusal of the said accord, that it is agreed, that if Roan, or Newhaven, or either of them shall be won for the French King, we shall have all the profits of the customs and dewties payable to the King, for all manner of merchandises, accustomed to be paid to the King, assured to us, untill we shall be payed for all somes of money dew by the said King to us, for any imprest of money, victuall, powder, munition, or any other thing, since the Kings coming to his crowne, the execution

whereof you shall, when time shall serve thereto, further to your best.

We require you to remember to give charge from time to time, to all the capitaines, to see the preservation of all the armor and weapon, wherewith the countries have furnished them; that the same (if they be not lost in apparent service) may be returned to the countries, which if you shall procure to be done you shall gaine both praise, and love of your naturall country, which hitherto we have not seene any Generall sent out of our realme to have so regarded as was convenient.

As for the keeping of the numbers full, we hope you will look to, and correct such as shall for corruption seeke to gain from us, and weaken your force, tending both to danger, and shame of the nation.

Where we have added a clause in your commission, giving you authority, to give the honor of knightpood and armes, to such persons being our subjects, and serving in the army committed to you, as by their deserts, namely by their actions in battayll, or fight, shall in your discretion be found worthy thereof, we having found by some former experience, that sondry times, in forraigne parts, such honor hath been given rather of favor, or mediation by friendship, then by desert to persons that neither in battayle, or fight have observed any special warlike action. And sometymes the same honor hath been given to persons, both unable by living to maintayne the countenance thereof, and to some not being descended in blood of either noble or gentlemen; for these and such respects, and to avoyde the like defaulte in distributions of such honor, we will and charge you, notwithstanding the generality of your power in your commission, that you do not bestow the degrees of the honor of knighthood, or of armes, upon any persons, not deserving the same, or be of such meane condition, as above by us is remembered. And yet at your returne, if any singular persons not qualified with livelyhood or blood, shall for any notable worthy act deserve such honor, though there be other lacks above-mentioned, we will ourselves at your request, upon your returne, reward such persons with the dignity, which their deserts shall deserve.

Our pleasure is that when you shall be absent from the King, and shall have occasion to understand his mind, in any thing whereof you shall desire answer, you shall direct the same cause, by writing or message, to our ambassador there resident, as a person most meete to negotiate any matter that may concerne our service.

The reader will remark the charge requiring the preservation of "all the armor and weapon," because the same

had been furnished by the counties, and they were to be returned to the counties; with the great commendation attached to compliance with this charge. Does not this look, as if the Queen's stores were incompetent to furnish on a sudden, a sufficient quantity of arms for this not very numerous body? What would our arsenals think of borrowing muskets, &c. from the country repositories, because they could not supply an army of 4,000, or of 7,000 men?

We should, however, recollect the almost recent introduction into general use of military accoutrements depending on the power of gun-powder; that not a great while before the long-bow was the Englishman's favourite weapon: that it was confirmed by acts of parliament; that the practice of archery was still in vogue; and that a certain proportion of pike-men was constantly attached to forces carrying firelocks. Accordingly we find in the certificate for the county of Stafford, and "Darbye." (*Span. Armada*, papers) the proportion was,

Lances,	-	21
Light-horses	-	58
		<hr/>
		79

## FOOTMEN.

Calevers,	-	160
Pikes,	-	80
Bowes,	-	80
Bills,	-	80
		<hr/>
		400

And in "the directions of Sir Thomas Leighton, Knight, to the deputy lieutenants of the Countie of Norfolk, the "last of April, 1588," [*Spanish Armada*, App. p. xlii.] we meet with a complaint of the horsemen and footmen being unarmed, he adds: "also, that "you do use your speedie meanes to "cause some store of musketts to be gotten, that there may bee, yf you can "procure it, 45 musketts to everie band "of 300 men."—*Yf you can procure it!* in the countie of Norfolk! We add in confirmation of this idea the report of an inspection in York, wherein out of 1,116 persons, only 8 are returned as "having "hacquebutts and hand gonnies."

## Citie of Yorke.

The certificate of Robert Paycock, Mayor of the saide Citie; of William Fairfax, Robert Stapleton, Knights, John North, Robert Elward, Robert Heckylton, Peter Robynson, John Beane, William Holme, Aldermen of the saide Citie; Thomas Standevyn and James Symson, Shiryffs of the saide Citie; Commissioners of our Sou'eigne Lord the Kyng, alloyd withyn the saide Citie, Wapentake, and Liberties of the saide, of the Vyewe and Musters, taken afore them, the last day of February, in the second Yere of the Reign of our said Sovereigne Lord, Edward the sext, by the grace of God, Kyng of Englande, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Fayth, and in Eirth of the Church of Englonde, the supreme Hed; by virtue of the Kyng's Commission to them directed.

Citie of Yorke, with the Wapentake of the

Aynstey and Liberties of the same.	
The nombre of Light Horsemen and Speremen furnyshed, and able horses	8
The nombre of Archers, having harnes and horses	55
The nombre of Archers, having harnes and no horses	53
The nombre of Archers, having nether horse nor harnes	141
The nombre of Bylmen, having harnes and horse	136
The nombre of Bylmen, having harnes and no horses	199
The nombre of Bylmen, having nether horse nor harnes	453
The nombre of Persons not able, having harnesse and horses	14
The nombre of Persons not able, having harnesse and no horses	34
The nombre of Persons, having able horses and no harnes	14
The nombre of able horses, with harnes for demy launces	1
The nombre of Gonnies, with hacquebutts and handgonnes	8

Total - 1,116

(Signed)

per me, Robert Pacok, *Mayor Ebor.*  
 per me, William Fayrfax,  
 per me, Johannem Northe,  
 per me, Roberte Hykkelton,  
 per me, Peter Robynson,  
 per me, T. Standevyn, *Viccomitem Civitatis Ebor.*  
 per me, James Sympson, *Viccom. Civitatis Ebor.*

In 1594 the Queen prepared an armament against Brest, then in possession of King Henry's enemies, and her own. The

place was taken, but the British Admiral, Sir Martin Frobisher, lost his life.

The expedition against Cadiz in 1595 is famous in our history. In the port were fifty-nine Spanish ships, many of them laden with treasure, and nineteen or twenty gallees. The Duke de Medina Sidonia, who had been sent Commander in Chief of the Armada to England, had the mortification of being obliged to direct many of these ships to be burnt, in order to prevent their falling into the hands of the English: who, nevertheless, seized on several and disburthened them of their treasure.

Many other expeditions for the purpose of meeting the enemy on his own ground, rather than on English, were planned and executed. What we have referred to are sufficient to vindicate the Queen from the accusation, for such it is, of following that contracted policy which limits the exertions of this kingdom to considerations of local defence only. The successor of Elizabeth kept on good terms with Spain. Charles I. attacked Cadiz, but the powers vested in the commanders of this expedition, unlike those of the wise Elizabeth, were *equal*, and perhaps, to this circumstance, may be ascribed its failure.

The secrecy and promptitude of Cromwell were extremely laudable; and his sagacity in foreseeing, that if his fleet failed in its design on Hispaniola, Jamaica might console him for the disappointment, was truly characteristic. We could have been glad to have seen what his instructions were, but they have not been found.

Spain had overstrained itself in attempting to subdue England, and to recover the United Provinces: the weakness of this predominating grandee of Europe, permitted France to rise, till, by land, she became a leading military power; as it permitted the augmentation of the British naval power, which with that of Holland, became supreme on the ocean. Nevertheless, France contested this supremacy; and it was the lot of Spain thenceforth to hold much of her possessions at the will of her rivals, and between friends and foes to tremble no less at the proffered protection of the one, than at the open enmity of the other.

This appears clearly from instructions given to Sir George Rooke, in 1701,

which we insert; as the reader will recollect a late event of precisely the same kind, to which they apply with perfect correspondence, as to their principle; though the issue, in point of fact, was different; as the Galleons did not sail for Spain this year.

*Instructions for Sir George Rooke, Knight, Admiral, and Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Fleet. Given at Whitehall the 12th day of August 1701.*

Tho. Cantuar,	Devonshire,
N. Wright, C. S.	Somerset,
Pembroke, P.	Percey,
Godolphin.	

His Majesty, upon a serious consideration of the late proceedings of the French King, in seizing all the strong places in the Spanish Netherlands, and sending his army into Italy, and his fleets to Cadiz, and the West Indies, and from several concurrent advices, having just cause to apprehend that the French King intends to seize likewise upon all the effects of the Spanish flota, expected home in a short time, the better to enable him to carry on a war. For preventing so great a mischief to His Majesty's subjects, and to all Christendom, we have thought fit, in pursuance of the directions we have received from His Majesty, to give you the following orders and instructions.

1st. You are hereby required, and directed, upon opening these instructions, to sail with the fleet under your command, to the westward of Ushant, and to endeavour to get intelligence whether Mons. Chateaurenau be sailed from Brest, with a squadron under his command, and if they be gone from thence, on what service they are designed.

2. You are to make a detachment of so many English and Dutch ships, as will make up Vice Admiral Benbow's squadron, bound to the West Indies, to the number of thirty five ships of the line of battle, with which you are to send Rear Admiral Munden, and to put them under the command of Vice Admiral Benbow, and you are to give him the following instructions, which you are to enjoin him to keep secret, and not to impart to any person whatever, till he comes to his station, *viz.*

That he make the best of his way, with the joint squadrons under his command, to the latitude of Cape St. Vincent, taking care not to fall nearer to the land than a hundred leagues distance, and so to proceed to the Western Islands, one of which he is to make with one ship only, to avoid being discovered; and from thence he is to ply away to the westward, in the fair way and course of the Spanish flota, expected home from the West Indies, and upon his meeting with them, he is to use his best endeavours, either by fair means, or by force, to seize, and bring the

said flota, and such other ships as shall appear for their protection, or be in company with them, to some port in England; in order to which he is to return with the whole squadron. And forasmuch as it is His Majesty's intention, that the effects of the said flota be entirely and safely preserved, for the use of those that have a just title to the same; he is to take particular care, that there be no kind of embezzlement, and to endeavour to possess himself of the invoices of the cargo of every particular ship; which said invoices he is to have immediately sealed up, and the hatches of the ships spiked; and he is to keep the said invoices safely in his custody, till further orders.

And in case he shall meet with the flota, he is to send on-board, the Commander in Chief, and acquaint him that he has orders to carry them to a port of safety, and that it is His Majesty's resolution, to restore to every body, what belongs to them; but the management hereof is to be left to his discretion so as that it may not hinder the execution of the service.

He is not to impart his orders, concerning the flota to any of the Commanders of his squadron, or any other person, until such time as it is absolutely necessary for the execution of the service, seeing it may be convenient, in case he does not meet with the flota, that it should not be known he had any such orders.

In case he shall meet with any vessel beyond, or near the Western Islands, he shall detain the same till the expedition be over, to prevent discovery.

The said Vice Admiral Benbow is to continue to cruize in the station before mentioned, in the usual tract of the said flota, till the tenth day of October next, unless he shall have certain information, that the said flota is passed by to the eastward; in which case he is to proceed on his voyage to the West Indies; and Rear Admiral Munden with the detached ships, is to return home. And in case he has reason to believe, by any advice he receives, that they are not yet passed to the eastward, he is to continue on the said service for so long a time as he shall judge his beer will carry him on his intended voyage to the West Indies, and will serve the said detached squadron, in their return to England, whither he is to order Rear Admiral Munden to return, with the said squadron, and himself to proceed to the West Indies according to his orders from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

In case Vice Admiral Benbow attempts the flota, whether he succeeds or not, he is to send one of the ships of Rear Admiral Munden's squadron to Newfoundland, to give the men of war and merchant ships there, notice that there are great apprehensions of a speedy

breach with France and Spain, and to send orders to the men of war, to convoy the merchant ships home.

3. When you have seen the said squadron under the command of Vice Admiral Benbow clear of the land, in case you have any intelligence that Mons. Chateaufort is still with his squadron at Brest, you are to dispose yourself with the remaining part of the fleet, in such manner as may seem most probable to hinder his coming out; but you are not to make use of force without further order. But if you are informed that Chateaufort is sailed with the said squadron from Brest, you are then to repair to such stations, in the soundings, as you shall judge most proper for the security and protection of the several trades expected home from foreign parts; and you are to continue on this or the former service, for so long time, as you shall judge advisable, with respect to the season of the year, after which you are to repair to Torbay or Spithead, and there expect further orders, taking care to leave a squadron in a proper station, for the services before-mentioned of securing the commerce.

These instructions with a change of names, merely, might almost have served on a late occasion: they shew that when war is unavoidable, and is only postponed by policy on one side, it is no new principle for the other side to meet the subterfuge with answerable policy.

Our readers will accept with favour the information we have thus laid before them, on a subject of national history: we know too well what is due to our country to enter minutely into every thing this volume contains: we therefore conclude this article with a general remark, which is perfectly in unison not only with the dictates of experience, but with the directions of the supreme authority, as well military as civil, of our United Kingdom.

The want of a general system has heretofore been found extremely prejudicial to our operations; the want of scientific knowledge still more so: these are gradually diminishing among us. The sciences of geography, navigation, natural philosophy, medicine, and others, are now well, and generally understood; so that an officer of any standing cannot be suddenly ordered to a country of which he is totally ignorant. At least, this we may say, that if any officer on whom a command can devolve is thus ignorant, he has nobody to blame for it but himself.

We strongly recommend, that whatever hours of leisure are permitted by the duties of officers, whether military or naval, they would consider them as so many invaluable opportunities of acquiring that knowledge (knowledge is power) which, possibly, future opportunities may enable them to render effectual in saving the lives of thousands; to ensure success where others would droop under despondency; and to do themselves and their country both service and honour, by the conduct of operations committed to their charge.

*Third Report of the Committee for managing the Patriotic Fund, established at Lloyd's Coffee-house, 20th July, 1803.*

The following introduction to this volume describes so clearly the nature of the institution, that we cannot do better than submit it to our readers.

March 1st, 1806.

The committee for managing the Patriotic Fund, on presenting to the public the third report of their proceedings, remark, with great satisfaction, that the confidence in British valour, and British liberality, which they expressed in the preface to their last report, is amply justified. Trophies of prouder fame, than the former annals even of Britain can boast, have been added to her naval renown; and her gratitude to her brave defenders has been worthy of their transcendent achievements.

On the day appointed by a pious and revered Sovereign, the nation, by a solemn act of homage, devoutly offered up their thanksgivings to that Almighty Power, "whose arm alone giveth the victory:" and the eloquent zeal of the ministers of religion added a new impulse to patriotism, which has been felt by every class of the community, and manifested in contributions of unexampled liberality to this institution.

In proportion as the gratuities from this fund have been more extensively diffused, observation and experience have more strongly confirmed their beneficial effects. The distressed widow, the destitute orphan, the afflicted relative, have found relief, support, or consolation. The soldier and sailor, unfit for active service, have been enabled to retire in comfort to their former habits and connections; whilst honorary marks of distinction, the just reward of living valour, or tribute to departed worth, stimulate the gallant mind to new exertions, and excite the rising generation to emulate the heroism of their fathers.

Imitations of this plan have been attempted by the enemy, rather desirous of its effects than actuated by its principles. A subscription was opened at Madrid, for the relief of the widows and orphans of those who had fallen in the battle of Trafalgar; but an exhortation soon appeared in the official gazette of the Spanish government, engrafting upon it a plan for repairing the damages sustained by their navy on that memorable day. After the battle of Austerlitz, contributions were levied on the inhabitants of Austria and Moravia, to provide gratuities for those who had been wounded, and a maintenance for the widows and orphans of those who had fallen, on their plains, under the banners of their invader. These specimens of Spanish policy, and French exaction, present a striking contrast to the offerings of British benevolence, which have spontaneously flowed into this fund.

By the statement of the receipt and expenditure, annexed to the present report, it will be seen that the subscriptions and dividends amount to 338,693l. 11s. 8d., exclusive of 21,200l. three per cent. consols, subscribed in stock. The sums received have been regularly invested in government securities, bearing interest, excepting only so much as has been necessarily reserved to answer the daily demands.

The sums paid and voted amount to 105,276l. 2s. 4d.; by which relief has been afforded to 2140 officers and privates wounded or disabled, and to 570 widows, orphans, parents, or other relatives of those killed in his Majesty's service: honorary gratuities have also been conferred in 153 instances of successful exertions of valor or merit.

A considerable number of claims, arising from various actions, are still expected; particularly from the relatives of more than 400 of the brave men who fell in the late glorious engagements off Cape Trafalgar and Ferrol: the cases laid before the Committee continue to become more numerous, in proportion as the mode of application, and the certainty of relief, are more generally known and understood.

This voluminous report will shew how much additional labour has lately devolved on the committee. They have, however, cheerfully devoted a considerable portion of their time to the various duties of the great trust they have undertaken; satisfied that they are employed honourably to themselves, and usefully to their country, whilst promoting the objects of this institution.

The proceedings of the committee on the various cases which solicited relief, are given in their order, from March 12, 1805, to February 28, 1806.

In conformity to the resolution of the 11th inst. the committee of treasury presented the

following account of the funds of this institution, to this time :

Amount subscribed in three per cent. consols - - £ 21,200 0 0

*Amount of Subscriptions in Money, viz.*

For the general purposes of this institution - - - 211,522 9 7

Amount contributed after divine service, on the day of thanksgiving for the victory off Trafalgar, and other donations, to be exclusively appropriated to the wounded, and to the relatives of those killed in his Majesty's service - - - 104,831 8 1

Interest from investments in the public funds - - 22,340 0 0

£338,693 11 8

*Vested in Public Securities :*

£ 21,200 in the three per cent. consols, as before stated

178,800, in ditto, cost £ 98,853 15 0

150,000, in the three per

cent. reduced, cost - 83,125 0 0

2,500, long annuities, cost - - - 40,000 0 0

30,000, exchequer bills, cost - - - 30,127 18 9

£252,106 13 9

\* Paid, in part of £105,276 2s. 4d. voted in gratuities, annuities, and honorary rewards, and for the expenses of the institution 59,416 11 11

Cash in the hands of Mess.

Boldero and Co. - - 11,417 0 0

Bills of exchange not due 15,273 0 0

Subscriptions yet unpaid 479 19 0

£338,693 11 8

Lloyd's, 28th February, 1806.

A list of subscribers to the general purposes of this charity, forms a considerable, and truly honourable portion of this volume : which we are happy to see greatly

\* The difference between the amount voted, and the amount actually paid, arises from the circumstance of many of the ships to whose officers and crews gratuities are due, being on foreign stations; and from the whole of the annuities granted (estimated in the amount voted at their actual value) remaining chargeable on the long annuities, instead of being purchased and transferred into the names of the parties.

increased in bulk, by the addition of a noble number of subscriptions, donations, collections, &c. from all parts of Britain, and from almost all kinds of societies, religious and civil. We confess, that it raises in our minds very powerful emotions of a pleasing and grateful nature. Long may British sailors have such sympathising patrons throughout the land, to reward their exploits, and to compensate their privations; and long may such liberal patrons have British sailors of equal courage and gallantry, to manifest their sense of public sympathy, by persevering and resolute protection!

*The History of the Town of Malmesbury,* and of its ancient Abbey, the remains of which magnificent edifice are still used as a Parish Church; together with memoirs of eminent natives, and other distinguished characters who were connected with the Abbey or Town; to which is added an Appendix. By the late Rev. J. M. Moffatt, of Malmesbury. Tetbury, Goodwyn; Rivingtons, London. Svo. pp. 250. Price 7s. 6d. boards. 1805.

GENERAL History comprising the fate of kingdoms, empires, and extensive regions of the globe is, confessedly, a study supremely interesting; nor is it less instructive. It opens the mind to knowledge, discovers the causes of things, and when properly improved in passing through the mind of the writer, it impresses the mind of the reader with great advantage and effect. History is a relation of worldly vicissitudes: and the history of a city, a town, or even a sequestered village, demonstrates the same truth, as that which we learn from events connected with more extensive communities. The work before us, furnishes an additional instance of greatness in decay, and we read of what the abbey *was*, with sentiments strongly contrasted by those we feel on inspecting its present remains, which are barely a quarter of what it once included.

The name of the town is derived by conjecture from a variety of original appellations, and antiquaries have shewn their skill in compounding this name from two, when one would not serve their turn. We are surprized, however, that the most simple has been hitherto overlooked, and that the following para-

graph has not afforded a hint on the subject.

The author of "*Eulogium Historiarum*" (as quoted by Camden) reports, that Malmesbury, and the castles of Lacock and Tetbury, were built by Dunwallo Mulmutius, king of the Britons, and by him Malmesbury was called *Caer Bladon*; that when the town had been destroyed by wars, there arose out of its ruins a castle, as historians record; that at the same time, the Saxon petty kings had their palace at Caerdurburge, (Brokenborough) at present a village, about a mile from Malmesbury. It appears, that the ancient name of the river, which flows by this place, was *Bladon*.

Is the variation difficult from Mulmutius, taking away the Latin termination, *Mulmuts*, to *Malmes*?—the term *bury* raises no difficulty. It may be thought, then, that as *Mulmuts* gave no name to his new building, but that of the "Castle on the river *Bladon*," the people might give it *his* name, "*Mulmuts' byrig*:" i. e. this might be the popular appellation, which has survived all others imposed at different periods.

Malmesbury was burnt by the Danes in 878, but recovered from this calamity; and heroically assisted King Athelstan, in 939, for which the town received special favours in a new charter.

We collect from the register, that there was a royal garrison in this place in 1643.

Tradition has preserved the following anecdote of King Charles. That he passed through Malmesbury on his way to Cirencester, and spent part of a night in a building called "the Banqueting-House," on the eastern side of the town. Having received intelligence that a detachment of the parliamentary forces was approaching, the King in the course of the night rode to Cirencester behind Prince Rupert: Cirencester had been taken by that Prince not long before this occurrence. The Prince, apprized of the King's danger, hastened from thence to Malmesbury to rescue him. This anecdote partly corresponds with a passage in the life of Lord Clarendon, viz. that King Charles, in 1643, lodged at Malmesbury one night.

We confess, that although we expected to find in this volume the history of the origin of a monastery, we did not expect to find that of the origin of the monastic life; but the writer, it seems, had learning, and why should he not shew it? The following is a more particular history of the institution of this abbey, than most religious houses can produce as their origin.

About 630, Meyldulph, a Scot, a man of

singular piety and strict holiness of life, being persecuted in his own country, left it, and travelled from place to place till he came to Malmesbury, then called *Ingelburne*, which had been a town of note for many ages, and was at that time defended by a castle. Taken with the pleasantness of the spot, he obtained a piece of ground at the foot of the castle hill, where he raised an hermitage. Being a learned man, he established a school for his support. In process of time he collected a number of persons disposed to live under regular discipline, and built a small monastery. The members of this society were so indigent, that with much difficulty they procured their daily sustenance. After long consultation between Meyldulph and Aldhelm, a monk of the same place, it was determined to put this religious house under episcopal jurisdiction. An application was made to Lutherius, Bishop of Winchester, and Primate of the West-Saxons. By means of this prelate, the abbey was raised from a low to a magnificent estate. It is probable that Kenewalch, a king of Wessex, (over whom Lutherius had great influence) and Etheldred, king of Mercia, contributed towards the erection of the edifice. The town of Malmesbury, which belonged to Lutherius, was given by him to the abbey.

The deed of Lutherius has this remarkable circumstance attached to it, that it was "done in public by the side of the river *Bladon*." Sept. 8, 675.

What was the humble construction and materials of the original monasteries of England, may be inferred from the efforts made by King Edgar for their re-construction.

King Edgar gave Escote to Malmesbury abbey, and it is supposed, that by him the conventual church was rebuilt. This is probable from his deed, which relates to the ejection of the secular priests from Malmesbury, and to the restoration of the regulars, in which he expresses himself to the following effect—"That having often attentively considered what return he should make to God for the extraordinary prosperity he enjoyed, he came to this resolution; that he would restore the sacred monasteries, which being composed of rotten shingles and worm-eaten boards, divine service was neglected in them, and they were almost deserted. That having expelled the illiterate clerks, who were subject to no rule of religious discipline, he had in most places constituted as pastors, persons of the holy order, &c. and had issued gifts from his treasury for the repairing of the ruined edifices. That he had appointed Ælfric, a man eminently skilled and practised in ecclesiastical matters, to preside over the famous abbey of Malmesbury. And that for the welfare of his soul, and for the honour of our Saviour, Mary his mother, mo-

ther of God, and always a virgin; the apostles Peter and Paul, and Aldhelm the holy bishop,—he had restored to the use of the monastery the lands, meadows, and woods, which in the time of the clerks came unjustly into the hands of Æthelnoth, who had been convicted of the fraud by his wise men in his presence."

William the Conqueror became a benefactor to Malmesbury. His charter contains heavy anathemas and curses against those of whatever degree or quality who should infringe or diminish the same, and a blessing to such as should increase or improve these gifts. But it is well known, that he was far from uniting zeal for religion with justice and humanity, which indeed he is said to have bitterly lamented in a dying hour.

The abbey, which was thus richly endowed, was built in the form of a cross. A very stately structure.

William of Worcester, in the reign of Henry VI, travelled through several parts of England; was at Malmesbury, and measured this church. These were the dimensions, according to his manuscript, preserved in Bennet-college library, in the University of Cambridge:

"The length of the whole church of the monastery of St. Aldhelm of Malmesbury, with the choir, contains one hundred and seventy-two of my steps, and its breadth forty-two steps.

"The length of the chapel at the east end, dedicated to the blessed Mary, is thirty-six steps; the breadth of the same chapel fourteen steps.

"The length of the cloister severy way. Each side of the cloisters contains about sixty-four steps.

"The breadth of the principal nave of the church beyond the wings is twenty-two steps."

Leland, who in the reign of Henry VIII visited Malmesbury, speaking of the abbey church, says, "It is a right magnificent thing; had two steeples. One that had a mightie high pyramis, and felle daungerously, in *hominum memoria*, (in the memory of man) and sins was not re-edified; it stode in the middle of the transeptum of the chireh, and was a marke to al the countrie aboute. The other yet stondeh, a great square toure at the west ende of the chireh."

The number of monks who resided in this abbey, of course varied at different periods. The rule observed in it was that of St. Benedict.

At the dissolution of monasteries, in 1535, the abbot of Malmesbury was one of those who peaceably resigned their charge. Amidst the general devastation suffered by religious buildings, Malmes-

bury "abbey chireh," says Leland, "was made a parochie church;" of this Mr. Stump, a rich clothier, "was the chief causer and contributor."

Not above one fourth of the original building is now standing; but the remains offer materials for learned remark, and some of the sculpture is good. Addison pronounced the porch to be the most complete work of the kind he had ever seen.

We next meet with "some account of the different modes of architecture used in religious edifices, from the time that the Saxons embraced christianity:" with a few previous thoughts on the architecture of the Romans; of which, in our opinion, much might have been spared. This is followed by descriptions of antiquities in and near Malmesbury. The market cross is as remarkable as any.

Dismissing the religious institutions of the place, the writer, in his sixth section, attends to the temporalities of Malmesbury: and we learn, that the borough is among the most ancient in the kingdom, and dates its incorporation from Edward the Elder, about 916. The charter was confirmed by Athelstan in 939.

The burgesses of Malmesbury, in early times, seem to have risen into considerable importance, as a trading company. We find that they had a *Merchants' Guild*, under the government of an alderman and two stewards. The *Register Book* of the convent of Malmesbury contains several deeds and conveyances between the abbot and convent, and the members of this guild; from whence it farther appears, that there was a pretty close connexion between the monastery and the corporation.

It is worthy of remark, that the reformation does not appear to have met with any material opposition at Malmesbury.

No alterations seem to have taken place in the state of the corporation during the reigns of Edward VI. and Queen Mary. In the following reign, the burgesses were probably possessed of considerable property and interest, derived from a successful application to the woollen manufacture. It has been discovered, that in Queen Elizabeth's time, a considerable addition was made to the landed possessions of this body corporate: in all probability, the most important acquisition of land which it could boast of, since the donation of its great benefactor, King Athelstan.

This ancient corporation has undoubtedly undergone considerable alterations in its internal polity since its first establishment; notwithstanding which there are still some

customs remaining, which point to those days of yore, when symbolic ceremonies superseded parchment conveyances.—The memory of their great benefactor, King Athelstan, is also still kept up by an annual feast which bears his name, when the capital burgesses and their families are entertained at the expense of the corporation.

Malmesbury has always been noted as a clothing town.

Leland is the earliest author who gives any particular information relative to the state of trade in this town. He informs us that when he visited Malmesbury, (towards the middle of the sixteenth century) every corner of the vast houses of office which had belonged to the abbey were full of looms to weave cloth in, that it was intended to make a street or two for clothiers, in the back vacant ground of the abbey; and that about three thousand cloths were annually made in this place. Camden says, that in Queen Elizabeth's reign, Malmesbury was in good repute on account of the clothing trade.

But this manufacture was discontinued about 1750. It is, however, resumed within these ten or twelve years, and furnishes employment to great numbers of the lower classes. The other manufactures are, at present, brewing, tanning, lace-making, gardening, dressing of leather, making of gloves, parchment, glue, &c. Very few buildings for purposes of charity. The poor's rate in 1664 was £15 7 2; in 1801, £400; in 1806, greatly increased.

We are afterwards presented with a list of the abbots of Malmesbury, and much miscellaneous information. The last section contains biographical notices of eminent persons connected with the town.

It appears, that the author of this compilation had not the satisfaction of seeing it published: but, having prepared the materials, while they were at the press he died. We presume that the editor is his son; and think he has, in publishing this volume, very properly discharged a part of his filial duty. He appears, however, to have kept back some articles, which he proposes to comprise in a supplement. This detention we think ill-judged, as these authorities would probably have completed a work, which now is the air of containing too much research for general readers, yet not enough for antiquaries.

Our wishes are extremely favourable to authentic history of every kind, and to the topographical history of our own country especially. We know the labour

it requires in preparation; the constant anxiety it produces that nothing surreptitious may degrade its execution; the local reputation of the place, as well as the personal reputation of the author, is committed in such an undertaking; and after every exertion has been made, some omissions will be discovered and blamed, with reason or without. Captious critics may spy out defects; readers for amusement may complain of redundancies; those whose taste is gratified by elegant writing, only, may affect disgust with the style; while a limited circulation is all which an author hopes for from his subject, and his expected reward can bear no proportion to his past labour. It is true, that in undertakings of this kind

The labour we delight in physicks pain; and the enjoyments of the antiquary before he appears in public, have been a species of reward exclusively his own.

No blame of any kind attaches to Mr. Moffat for the size in which he has chosen to print; but we wish that this matter were determined by an established convention among writers; as we confess, that the shelves of our library, under the title "Topography," have rather a heterogeneous appearance: they contain books of all dimensions, from the noble royal (quarto and octavo) to the demy, twelves, and even eighteens. How much more pleasant would the prospect have been, were this branch of English history printed uniformly, suppose in 8vo. demy.

Several plates are attached to this volume, representing sundry antiquities. A good plan of the abbey, and of the town, would have formed a very desirable addition.

*Popular Ballads and Songs, from Tradition, Manuscripts, and scarce Editions; with Translations of similar Pieces from the ancient Danish Language, and a few Originals by the Editor.* By Robert Jamieson, A.M. F.A.S. 2 Vols. 8vo. pp. 772. Price 21s. Edinburgh, Constable; London, Cadell and Davies. 1806.

Ballads, which have retained popularity among a considerable body of people, and have been handed down by oral communication from seniors to juniors, generation after generation, may reasonably be supposed to inculcate sentiments, interesting by their sympathy with the general principles of the human mind. Or, may we attribute their preservation to

their accurate description of events and of usages in ages past, to their powers of rousing curiosity, or of gratifying inquiry. They become, however, from their antiquity, independent of other considerations, valuable, as delineations of life and manners; and could we be certain that the best of the kind were preserved to our time, we might also consider them as specimens of that degree of merit which commanded the attention and applause of our predecessors. But we have no reason to conclude that the learner intreated to be taught only the most excellent, or that the tutor, if he possessed the power of discrimination, exerted it effectually in favour of the pupil: he taught others to retain what he himself had been in the habit of retaining; what he had received, that he delivered; his stores could not be very copious; and the question of comparative merit, if it ever occurred to his mind, had little room for exercise. Not the sober judgment of a critic, but the applause of a multitude was inevitably the criterion of excellence; and that which was most frequently called for by the auditors, would most likely become favourite with the performer also: certainly he would enjoy most satisfaction himself in that which gave the most satisfaction to others.

The artificial arrangement of poetry is of infinite assistance to the memory; *addition* is almost impossible, especially when rhythmical measures are combined with music; *omission* is less perceptible, but probably not frequent. When historical fact was the subject of a ballad, truth was in danger chiefly from the licences of poetry, which, always depicting an adversary to his disadvantage, and deriving aid from amplification, hyperbole, comparison, and exclamation, combined the fury of poetic rapture with description of the original event; nor would the *mens divini* fail to magnify those chiefs to whom it was partial: it would exalt a commander to a hero, a hero to a demigod; and we have every reason to conclude, that this progress not infrequently terminated, after a lapse of ages, in established deification, and national worship.

But, where the nation was not concerned, a clan or a family took *literally* what poetry transmitted as descriptive of its progenitors; and holding now, by their valour, those fields which every native views with a natural partiality, the

mind contemplated, through a highly favourable mist, the character, the exploits, the bravery, every excellence of those ancestors for whom it had imbibed a veneration by means of tradition, and song, in addition to that affection which it derived from the common feelings of nature. As few, if any, of the ballads before us relate historical events of public concern, we shall pursue these thoughts no further. They contribute to explain the interest which attended the transmission of similar compositions by means of recital; but it is extremely credible, that as a more effectual mode of preserving this kind of memoranda prevails, the employment of the memory for this purpose will be gradually, but effectually, superseded.

A moralist who should view these compositions as pictures of ancient manners, would behold the same passions inflaming the human breast in ages past, as in the present, and the same inflictions awaiting to punish their excesses. He would see youthful lovers contracting engagements in opposition to the wishes of their parents; and connections that should have softened rival families into complacency, become occasions of atrocious guilt. He would see jealousy, whether justly or unjustly founded, seldom appeased without sacrificing a victim to its rage; and where the unhappy subject of its suspicions has violated a plighted troth, he will not wonder at those extremes to which this passion transports the harassed mind. The law is usually taken by the sufferer into his own hand, and he executes vengeance, rather than punishment, not in the name of his country, but of himself and his house. Rival lovers, the struggles between affection and covetousness, the hard heart of beauty, subjects which at this day employ the poet, formerly employed the minstrel. We find, moreover, that then, as now, beauty drove lovers to extremities, repented barely in time, and that after a swain had made up his mind to "rid himself from all care," by the friendly help of a tree,

His Phillis by chance stood close in a bush,  
And as the clowne did sprawle, the streight to  
him did rush:

She cut in two the rope.—

convinced, no doubt, by his despair of his unfeigned affection, and determined to return it, by proposing a noose of a gentler description.

We think that both "tales," and tunes "of other times" have their value, and acknowledge our obligations to Mr. Jamieson for preserving some antiquities which are new to us in this collection; and for better readings of various others, or more complete and perfect copies, than we formerly possessed. As our readers may not be deeply "smit with the love of antiquarian lore," or versed in

All such reading as was never read, we shall particularize the contents of these volumes but cursorily. The first part is tragic; and each poem of any consequence is introduced by a learned proemium, several are also followed by notes: this part contains twenty-nine subjects. The second part is humorous, and comprizes thirteen subjects; with five songs. In this division we have Lidgate's "London Lick-penny:" wherein he describes, having no *money*, how little he could get for *love*, in London. Since his days, London is greatly enlarged: but, we believe, if the old bard were to traverse the metropolis now, as formerly he did, he might meet with as many kind offers of sales, and greater variety of wares to be sold, yet he would retain the burden of his ditty,

"For lacke of money, I could not spede."

His description of the businesses then carried on in various parts of the city, differs greatly from what a modern perambulator would observe. The third division of Mr. Jamieson's work is miscellaneous; with songs, selected from both sides of the Tweed: this occupies the second volume.

There is something amusing as well as terrible in the stories of the Mer-men, who seized damsels on their native shore, and carried them to islands where they had no communication with home for many years. We know that this savage custom subsisted between Greece and Asia; and we find it equally prevalent between the shores of Scotland and Norway. Some of these, of the female sex, (mermaids) as Prophetesses rivalled Cassandra. But it appears, pretty clearly, that all Mer-men were not conjurers; for we are told that

Proud Ellen-lille, (K. Viser, p. 161) the King of Iceland's daughter, was stolen away from her mother. A ship was built, and in it sails Young Roland, who lands on a green island where was a castle, in which he finds his sister. She tells him, if he had a hundred and a

thousand lives, they will all be lost when the Merman Rosmer comes in. Young Roland hides himself in a corner.

Rosmer hame frae Zealand came,

And he took on to bann;

"I smell fro' well, by my right hand,

That here is a Christian man!"

"There flew a crow out o'er the house,

Wi' a mans leg in his mouth;

He coot it in, and I coot it out

As fast as e'er I couth."

But wilyly she can Rosmer win,

And clapping him tenderlie:

"It's here is come my sisters son,

Gin I lose him, I'll die!"

"It's here is come, my sisters son,

Frae baith our fathers land:

My lord, I've gi'en him faith and troth,

That ye will not him bann."

"And is he come, thy sisters son,

Frae thy fathers land to thee?

Then I will swear my highest aith,

He's dree nae skaith frae me."

Rosmer, accordingly, treats Roland with a kindness, which though clumsy is hearty, and Ellen obtains a reprieve for the youth by reminding Rosmer, that "he has not small fingers, to *clap* so little a child." After this, Ellen discovers symptoms which manifest her too great intimacy with Roland: she persuades the Merman to dismiss their visitor with a chest of gold; in this chest she secretes herself; and Rosmer carries the whole to land. Afterwards, on discovering how he had been deluded, "his tears flowed, like a stream down his cheeks" and he became "a whinstane gray." The basis of this story is probably true: and the Merman was nothing more than the head of a clan, or of an island, perhaps among the Orkneys, who carried off a female prize from Iceland; but she quitted him at a subsequent opportunity.

We have sometimes been surprised at the lively strains in which the power and qualities of beer were formerly sung. The liquor must have been superior to what now bears this name, or the abilities of the poets of those days were more easily called into exercise. Rowe says, indeed,

Your ancient venerable song enditers,

Soar'd many a pitch above our modern writers;

With rough majestic force they touch'd the heart,

And strength and nature made amends for art.

Whether this be correct or not, Mr. Jamieson favours us with several copies of our old friends Sir John Barleycorn, Sir Allan a Mault, and others, to which we may safely appeal in support of our suggestion.

That the same complaints prevailed formerly, as of late, in regard to the decay of hospitality, the hardships of the times, and the extravagances practised in the upper classes of life, needs no proof to those who are familiar with our ancient chronicles: but, as merry a one as we have met with, is selected by our author; and because it describes a Christmas time, we transcribe it, for comparison with the same merry period, of the year 1806.

A CHRISTMAS CAROL.—By George Withers.\*

So now is come our joyfult feast;  
Let every man be jolly;  
Each room with ivy leaves is drest,  
And every post with holly.  
Though some churls at our mirth repine,  
Round your foreheads garlands twine;  
Drown sorrow in a cup of wine  
And let us all be merry.

Now all our neighbours chimnies smoke,  
And Christmas blocks are burning;  
Their ovens they with bak'd meat choke,  
And all their spits are turning.  
Without the door let sorrow lye;  
And if for cold it hap to die,  
We'll bury't in a Christmas pie,  
And evermore be merry.

Now every lad is wond'rous trim,  
And no man minds his labour;  
Our lasses have provided them  
A bag-pipe and a tabor;  
Young men and maids, and girls and boys,  
Give life to one anothers joys;  
And you anon shall by their noise  
Perceive that they are merry.

Rank misers now do sparing shun;  
Their hall of music soundeth;  
And dogs thence with whole shoulders run,  
So all things there aboundeth.  
The country folks, themselves advance,  
With crowdy-muttons out of France;  
And Jack shall pipe, and Jyll shall dance,  
And all the town be merry.

Ned Squash hath fetcht his bands from pawn,  
And all his best apparel;  
Brisk Nell hath bought a ruff of lawn  
With dropping of the barrel.  
And those that hardly all the year,  
Had bread to eat, or rags to wear,  
Will have both clothes and dainty fare,  
And all the day be merry.

\* For accounts of this very voluminous, and very unequal writer see "*Athenæ Oxonienses*," the Reliques of Antient English Poetry, and Mr. Ellis's very elegant publication, entitled, "Specimens of early English poets."

Now poor men to the justices  
With capons make their errants;  
And if they hap to fail of these,  
They plague them with their warrants;  
But now they feed them with good cheer,  
And what they want, they take in beer,  
For Christmas comes but once a year,  
And then they shall be merry.

Good farmers in the country nurse  
The poor, that else were undene;  
Some landlords spend their money worse,  
On lust and pride at London.  
There the roysters they do play,  
Drab and dice their lands away,  
Which may be ours another day,  
And therefore let's be merry.

The client now his suit forbears,  
The prisoner's heart is eased;  
The debtor drinks away his cares,  
And for the time is pleased.  
Though others purses be more fat,  
Why should we pine, or grieve at that?  
Hang sorrow! care will kill a cat,  
And therefore let's be merry.

Hark how the wags abroad do call,  
Each other forth to rambling;  
Anon you'll see them in the hall,  
For nuts and apples scrambling.  
Hark! how the roofs with laughter sound,  
Anon they'll think the house goes round,  
For they the cellars depth have found,  
And there they will be merry.

The wenches with their wassel bowls  
About the streets are singing;  
The boys are come to catch the wols,  
The wild mare in it bringing.  
Our kitchen boy hath broke his box,  
And to the dealing of the ox,  
Our honest neighbours come by flocks,  
And here they will be merry.

Now kings and queens poor sheep cotes have,  
And mute with every body;  
The honest now may play the knave,  
And wise men play the noddie.  
Some youths will now a mumming go,  
Some others play at Rowland-bo,  
And twenty other game boys mo,  
Because they will be merry.

Then wherefore in these merry daies,  
Should we, I pray, be duller?  
No, let us sing some roundelays,  
To make our mirth the fuller.  
And, whilst thus inspired we sing,  
Let all the streets with echoes ring,  
Woods and hills, and every thing,  
Bear witness we are merry.

We were in great hopes of finding in this collection, a number of those artless expressions of sentiment which though

hardly poetry, yet are poetical. The songs of the women when grinding their corn, when trampling [walking] their new linen, when churning, when washing, and at other domestic labours, are specific, characteristic, and local: they describe sentiments, and display manners: but they are little known in the South; and in the North they are declining. We doubt not, that the hay-harvest, the corn-harvest, threshing time, and other periods in the rural calendar, had their carols as well as Christmas. The "boatie rows," p. 352, is an instance of what we mean, though of a different kind from those mentioned; and among the poems for which we are beholden to the muse-inspired editor, are the graddan carol, and the Dey's song. Antient songs on the same subjects would certainly interest us greatly, as ever will those effusions which bespeak the simple manners of rural life.

#### THE DEY'S SANG.

This is intended as a specimen of that kind of unpremeditated song for which the Scottish highlanders are remarkable. It may be observed, that, in this piece all the stanzas have a relation to each other, as being supposed to be sung by an individual, and confined entirely to one subject; whereas, in the foregoing, [the Graddan] (as in the Gaelic *Luineag*, of the manner of which it is an imitation), all the stanzas are perfectly independent of each other; so, that in any part of the song, the singers may digress at pleasure, laying hold of the circumstances of the moment, or introducing, as they commonly do, any person that happens to be present, into their extemporary effusions, without its appearing in the least forced or unnatural.

The supposed scene of this song being peculiar and characteristic, it will be proper to give some account of it, in order that the nature and tendency of the piece may be the better understood.

On a very hot day, in the beginning of autumn, the author when a stripling, was travelling a-foot over the mountain of Lochaber, from Fort Augustus to Inverness; and when he came to the house where he was to have breakfasted, there was no person at home, nor was there any place where refreshment was to be had, nearer than Duris, which is eighteen miles from Fort Augustus. With this disagreeable prospect, he proceeded about three miles farther, and turned aside to the first cottage he saw, where he found a hale-looking, lively, tidy, little, middle-aged woman, spinning wool, with a pot on the fire, and some greens ready to be put into it. She understood no English,

and his Gaelic was then by no means good; although he spoke it well enough to be intelligible. She informed him that she had nothing in the house that could be eaten, except cheese, a little sour cream, and some whisky. On being asked, rather sharply, how she could dress the greens without meal, she good-humouredly told him, that there was plenty of meal in the croft, pointing to some uncreped barley that stood dead-ripe and dry before the door; and if he could wait half an hour, he should have *brose* and butter, bread and cheese, bread and milk, or any thing that he chose. To this he most readily consented, as well on account of the singularity of the proposal, as of the necessity of the time; and the good dame set with all possible expedition about her arduous undertaking.—She first of all brought him some cream in a bottle, telling him, "He that will not work, neither shall he eat;" if he wished for butter, he must shake that bottle with all his might, and sing to it like a mavis all the while; for unless he sung to it, no butter would come. She then went to the croft; cut down some barley; burnt the straw to dry the grain; rubbed the grain between her hands, and threw it up before the wind, to separate it from the ashes; ground it upon a quern, or handmill; sifted it; made a bannock of the meal; set it up to bake before the fire; went to her cow, that was reposing during the heat of the day, and eating some outside cabbage-leaves "ayont the hallan," singing like a lark all the while, varying the strain according to the employment to which it was adapted. In the meanwhile a hen cackled under the eaves of the cottage; two new-laid eggs were immediately plunged into the boiling *kail-pot*; and in less than half an hour, the poor, starving, faint, and way-worn minstrel, with wonder and delight, sat down to a repast that under such circumstances, would have been a feast for a Prince.\*

The Dey's Sang is supposed to resemble that which the hospitable matron sung "*ex tempore*," while she was milking Hawkie. Like most songs of the same kind, it has a *burden*, tending to soothe the cow, and keep her quiet; there being generally in these things one line for sound, and one for sense.

#### THE DEY'S SANG.—By the Editor.

Pbroo, pbroo! my bonny cow,  
(Pbroo, hawkie! ho, hawkie)  
Ye ken the hand that's kend to you,  
Sae let the drappie' go, hawkie.

\* This instance of salutary dexterity in speedily administering to the wants of the hungry traveller, in a bleak and thinly peopled country, will be found mentioned in Sir Frederick Eden's "State of the Poor."

Your caufie's sleepin in the pen,  
(Pbroo, hawkie! ho hawkie!)  
He'll soon win to the pat again,  
Sae let the drappie go, hawkie.  
Pbroo, pbroo, &c.

The stranger is come here the day,  
(Pbroo, hawkie! ho, hawkie!)  
We'll send him singin on his way,  
Sae let the drappie go, hawkie.  
Pbroo, pbroo, &c.

The day is meeth, and weary he,  
(Pbroo, hawkie! ho, hawkie!)  
While cozie in the field, were ye;  
Sae let the drappie go, hawkie.  
Pbroo, pbroo, &c.

He'll bless you bouk when far awa  
(Pbroo, hawkie! ho, hawkie!)  
And scaff and raff ye ay sail ha'  
Sae let the drappie go, hawkie.  
Pbroo, pbroo, &c.

Sic bennison will sail ye still  
(Pbroo, hawkie! ho, hawkie!)  
Frae can'trip elf and quarter-ell;  
Sae let the drappie go, hawkie.  
Pbroo, pbroo, &c.

This Bucolic may seem shocking to

A pastoral poet who lives in Cheapside,  
but it has more of nature in it than *he* is likely to behold without change of residence. We conclude by observing, that, Mr Jamieson, with sundry northern bards whose effusions we have lately perused, convince us that Scotland may yet boast her poets, possessed of talents not unequal to those of former ages, whose productions this Editor, Mr. Walter Scott, and others, have assiduously employed themselves in recovering and recording for the amusement and advantage of future generations.

If we inclined to do more than "hesitate dislike," we might ask whether the same information might not have been given to the public in a single volume, and at less expense? but as "wirewove cream-coloured paper, and hot-pressed," seems by the law of custom, to form an integral part of a modern publication, we shall glance at it, without enlarging our censure at present.

From reasons of which we regret the effect, though the cause is unknown to us, we understand by his Editor that Mr. Jamieson has retired from his native country, and settled in a foreign land: we should hope that wherever he resides his muse will not be indolent.

VOL. I. [Lit. Pan. Dec. 1806.]

*Cœuvres de Louis XIV.* The Works of Louis XIV. King of France, &c. 6 vols. 8vo. Treuttel and Wurtz, Paris and Strasburgh. Price £3. Dulau London, 1806.

The title of this publication sufficiently points out its historical importance; to establish it, we need only to ascertain, that these volumes are the genuine production of the royal author whose name they bear.

From the advertisement of the editor, we learn, that the materials of this collection are partly manuscripts in the handwriting of Louis XIV. which had been already noticed by Voltaire, and by Mr. Millot. They were delivered by Louis, a year before his death, to the Marshal Duke de Noailles; and by him deposited, bound in three vols. folio, in the King's library, in 1749, with a certificate by himself of their authenticity. These three volumes contain documents relative to the campaigns of Louis XIV., and several other writings, to which that King gave the title of *Detached Pieces*: such are: 1. *Reflections on the trade of King* (literally, *métier de Roi*): 2d. A memorial of instructions given to Philip V. when going to Spain: 3d. Draft of a proclamation by Louis XIV. to demand assistance of his subjects: 4th. *Agenda*; or short notes, containing hints of various plans connected with the events of the years 1666, and 1700.

The memoirs, or instructions, for the Dauphin, are not in the King's handwriting; but the three different copies from which they have been completed, leave no doubt as to their being his production. It has been ascertained that they were all written by Pellisson, who, as it is well known, was employed by the King, to write confidentially under him. The style and train of ideas form an intrinsic proof not to be mistaken; and the manner in which these manuscripts have become public, removes all doubts. The first of these copies was given by Louis XIV. himself, to the same Duke de Noailles with the other papers before-mentioned, and by him lodged in the Royal Library in 1758, as appears by the certificate of the librarian. It is by no means complete; yet from this manuscript, a hasty and incorrect edition of the *Memoirs of Louis XIV.* in two volumes 8vo. has

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been published, in the beginning of this year.

The second copy was found among the papers of a Mr. Souchai, who gave a complete edition of the works of Pelisson. It is in Pelisson's hand-writing, like the former; and was a present from the librarian, who received the first from the Duke de Noailles.

The other copy was given in 1786, by Louis XVI. to General Grimoard, among several other papers of the same nature, with directions to arrange the whole for the instruction of his children. We purpose reserving for the conclusion of this article our reflections on the works and character of Louis XIV.; but we cannot resist placing here the opinion entertained of both, by his ill-fated successor.

When Louis XVI. says M. Grimoard, (advertisement to Vol. III.) ordered me to prepare an edition of the *Memoirs of Louis XIV.* he told me, that notwithstanding the respect due to his memory, I was not to dissemble either his faults, or his imperfections; that, for instance, he had conceived an exaggerated idea of true greatness, which made him continually assume a stately deportment, little short of theatrical representation; that, on the other hand, continual flattery had rendered him vain; that this vanity appeared too frequently in his writings; and particularly in his military memoirs; and that, as the work he intrusted to me, was intended for the education of his children, and that mankind, especially in a tender age, had, unfortunately a stronger propensity to follow evil, than good examples, he would feel obliged to me, (these were the King's expressions) to place in their proper light, those foibles of Louis XIV.; thereby pointing out how much greater he would have been in reality, and how much more respectable in the eyes of posterity, if scornful pride, which produces only ridicule and humiliation, he had better known the distinction between inflated pomp and that noble, simple and dignified greatness, so necessary for the maintenance of sovereign power.

The fate of Louis XVI. demonstrates that these sentiments are more amiable than useful in a King of France. Louis XIV. understood the nation he had to govern better than his more virtuous descendant; his dazzling qualities, many of them immoral and pernicious, secured their blind obedience. We need not expatiate here on the dreadful consequences which followed the less politic, though more honourable conduct of the last monarch.

The collection before us, is divided into five parts: the first, under the title of *Mémoires historiques*, given by the editor to the memoirs for the instruction of the Dauphin, contains the most remarkable events of Louis XIV.'s reign, from 1661 to 1668; with appropriate reflexions, for the use of his son. The second is composed of *Mémoires historiques et militaires*; it is a connected series of relations, with proper documents, of Louis XIV.'s campaigns, from 1667 to 1694. Select letters to various persons form the third. The fourth includes an inconsiderable number of literary productions, entitled to notice only from the character of their author. The fifth and last part does not properly belong to the King; the editor in consequence has entitled it, *Additions to the Works of Louis XIV.*: it contains historical documents, some never published before, others but little known, at least in France, of which a part is translated from Dalrymple's *Memoirs*, a work well known among us, but not better than it deserves to be.

In considering the various topics contained in this collection, we shall of course pay particular attention to those transactions which concern this country; following the chain of events, rather than the order of their distribution in the volumes. We may also add, that setting nationality aside, they certainly form the most interesting part of the work, and fully justify, as far as they go, Dalrymple's representations. Never did the Roman senate more despotically dispose of its tributary kings, and its creatures, than Louis XIV. disposed of Charles II. King of England, from 1668, to his death in 1684. No moral sentiment had sufficient power to repress in him that unfortunate propensity to venality, which derived a constant stimulus from the baseness of his manners. He was, notwithstanding, kept for a time within certain bounds, by the influence of his chancellor, the respectable Clarendon, whom France, not expecting to seduce, endeavoured to ruin with his master. The disgrace of this minister left Charles surrounded only by profligate parasites, and free to obey the infamous dictates of his greedy passions. At first he seems to have followed the usual tactics of those parliamentary orators, who, by a bold and direct attack, attempt

to appear at the same time dangerous and useful to those whom they invite to bid for them. By his treaty with the Dutch, Charles gave Louis to understand that he must be feared, or be bought, but at the same instant he demands an explanation; apprehensions vanish, and Louis hastens to meet him half way. From that moment we behold the French monarch entangling the English King in his toils, tampering with him incessantly, and dexterously making the most of his bargain. Purse in hand, Louis dictates such treaties as suit his ambitious views: Louis dictates, Charles subscribes. No less than eight such treaties occur; secret, negotiated by women, by ministers of different factions, by catholics, by protestants; some genuine, others only ostensible; some written in Charles's own hand, for security; others too dangerous to be entrusted to paper, but confided to verbal conventions known only to the parties. The conferences, correspondence, side-steps, and manœuvres by which those unlawful conventions were effected, exceed whatever can be found in history.

What a strange pair of characters do these two Kings present! Incessantly tormented by the distresses and cupidity which attend a prodigal, one exerts all his powers to convert whatever he possesses into money; his personal character, political and religious, the laws and institutions of his country, the liberty and existence of his allies the Hollanders, the spoils of Spain, the fate of Europe; after he had parted with Dunkirk, it is said, that he even attempted to derive a profit from his empty title as King of France! For a few millions of livres, *argent comptant*, he covenants to declare himself a catholic; he concurs in the destruction of a country wherein he had repeatedly found an asylum; he promotes the extension of an unjust power, already too extensive; and, in spite of his convictions to the contrary, he becomes himself the slave, and would have reduced his country to slavery, to a monarch whose ambition he could not but dread, and whose tyranny he could not but feel, had not his soul been rendered callous by the urgency of his necessities.

Forced by the indignation of Europe and of his country to renounce his first alliance, he devises prettexts to retain the profits of it; he attempts to cajole his

associate by offers of service; he endeavours to actuate his fears; threatens to call a parliament; receives cash, and engages to govern without a parliament; he wants a fixed salary, and obtains it! A King of England receives a fixed salary from a King of France! His people detect the engagement, and oblige him to break it; he pretends a mistake in the accounts, affects to be angry, threatens, is pacified, renews his negotiations, and degrades himself by a third alliance;—and this, while the rest of Europe is resisting the inordinate concupiscence of the common oppressor. The taking of Luxembourg by Louis, was a million of livres hush-money to Charles;—even the factions of his kingdom, the dissatisfaction of his people, the dangers, real or imaginary, which he foresaw or pretended, were all converted by him to motives of pecuniary advantage!

But in this strange traffic, the part acted by Louis is no less extraordinary. Rejoicing in the vicious habits which held Charles enslaved, he adds fuel to his passions, selects the most beautiful woman of his kingdom to gratify his wishes; and the Most Christian King even makes a settlement on the issue to which this illicit connection may give birth! He enthalls his *friend* in a treaty, which to publish would ensure his ruin; then threatens him with the publication, to make him feel his dependency. He pensions the King, pensions the courtiers, pensions the factions which opposed the court; he threatens the court with the vehemence of the factions; the guilty court shrinks from the too hazardous ordeal. The very man whom he had employed to pay Charles for declaring himself a catholic, is the very man who urges him to exile his brother for a similar declaration. The support of the catholic party had been the pretence of both Charles and Louis in their mutual engagements; yet the Test, that mortal blow to the English catholics, is the work of a cabal excited by the pious monarch, the eldest son of the church of Rome! At one time money is lavished to enable Charles to govern without a parliament; at another it is distributed among the popular parties to rouse the passions of the parliament against their sovereign. The Prince who had urged the duty of disregarding the British constitution, and of assuming absolute

monarchy, agitates the three kingdoms with resistance to authority, and excites the Presbyterians of Scotland, the Catholics of Ireland, the Whigs of London, and even the remnant of Cromwell's adherents, the exiled republicans, to opposition, fierce opposition! When Louis had, by dint of money, obtained the junction of Charles against the Dutch, in a most secret treaty, he immediately acquaints his enemies with this new compact, and they hasten to render it useless, by signing the peace of Nimeguen. Afterwards, when the friendship of Charles became useless, through the remonstrances of his subjects, who detested the alliance; when Charles was obliged to suspend his intercourse and abandon his friendship, Louis sought revenge in rendering his former intimate infamous, and caused to be secretly printed at Paris, a detailed account of his most guilty and private transactions; of the treaty of Dover, that polluted, but prolific, source of so many shameful bargains, and so many disgraceful engagements!

This nefarious traffic is but too fully proved by the documents published by Dalrymple, and by others in the present collection. We shall give in Louis's own words the history of the part he took in the marriage of Charles II. and his own statement of his motives on that occasion.

1661. "I could not doubt but that the Spaniards had been the first to infringe, in a thousand ways,\* the treaty of the Pyrenées; and I would have thought myself wanting in proper attention for the welfare of my realms, had I, by keeping it more scrupulously than themselves, allowed them the liberty of conquering Portugal; for they would then have attacked me with their united force, regardless of the tranquillity of Europe, to oblige me to restore what I had acquired by that treaty. The clauses by which I was prevented from assisting that yet tottering power, were so extraordinary, and so numerous, that it was evidently never expected that I would execute them; and I thought myself bound no farther by them, than to afford assistance to that country only in cases of necessity, with reserve, and moderation, which might be done the easier through the medium and under the name of the King of England, if

\* We learn by a letter from Pelisson, that the King complained of six and twenty articles of that treaty being left unfulfilled, but he quotes none of these infractions, which proves that they were but slight.

he was once brother-in-law to the King of Portugal.\*

"I accordingly neglected nothing to bring about that marriage; and, as money is in general very powerful in that court, as English ministers had been often suspected of being in the pay of Spain, and as chancellor Hyde, a very able man for managing the interior affairs of that kingdom, seemed to have a great influence over the King, I opened a very secret negociation with him, unknown even to my ambassador in England. I sent over to him a very clever man,† under pretence of purchasing lead for my buildings, and I gave him a credit of 500,000 livres, (about 40,000l. sterling, from the value of silver in that time) which he offered to that minister, in return for his friendship only. But that chancellor refused my offers; and in so doing he had the greater merit, as he owned to my envoy, that he was himself favourable to that marriage, as being advantageous to the King his master, to whom he afterwards privately introduced him.

"The Spaniards, on the other hand, were proposing to the King of England the Princess of Parma, with a portion equal to that of an Infanta of Spain; and when I had effected the rejection of this proposition, they offered him the daughter of the Prince of Orange, with the same advantages; regardless of their boasted zeal for the faith, and not considering, that to give a protestant queen to that country, was depriving the catholics of the only consolation, and the only support, they could expect.

"But I managed things in such a way, that this proposition was rejected like the first; and even accelerated the conclusion of what I had wished for, with Portugal, and its Infanta."

In order to connect two transactions of great importance between Louis XIV. and Charles II. we shall here insert the particulars of the sale of Dunkirk, although of the year following, 1662. We have never seen it so fully detailed; and Cromwell's first negotiations for the acquisition of that place seem to have been utterly unknown to political writers. This extract may, at the same time, serve as a specimen of the style and composition of this famous monarch.

..... "Few people have known by what chain of events this considerable place

\* This marriage was agreed upon that year, but the ceremony was not performed till some time afterwards.

† La Bastide de la Croix, employed before in negociations with Cromwell. This affair was afterwards managed and concluded by Count d'Estrades, French ambassador in London.

passed into the hands of the English, during the ministry of cardinal Mazarin. We must go back for this to the times of my minority, and to those troubles which twice compelled that minister to leave the kingdom.

"Cromwell, from his genius, from the circumstances and misfortunes of his country, had imbibed notions far above his birth. At first a subaltern officer in the rebellious army of the Parliament, then a general, and afterwards Protector of the Commonwealth, secretly wishing for the title of King while he openly refused it in public; elevated by those successes which had crowned all his enterprises, he deemed nothing, however great, above his pretensions, either in his island or out of it. The multiplicity of his affairs at home, did not prevent him from considering the troubles of my kingdom as a favourable opportunity for obtaining a footing in France, by means of some considerable establishment, which would be to his advantage, whether the kingly power was finally settled in his person, and in his posterity, or whether the caprices of the people, and of fortune, which had raised him so high, should in return occasion his downfall. He knew in what manner almost all the governors of towns treated Cardinal Mazarin: and that there was hardly any other fidelity among my subjects, than what was purchased by money, or by marks of honour according to the price each individual set upon himself. He sent the colonel of his guards to Count D'Estrades, governor of Dunkirk, to induce him to take into his consideration the present state of things; and, to avail himself of it for his own advantage, he offered him as high as two millions (of livres) to be paid either in Amsterdam, or in Venice, if he would deliver him the town; promising, at the same time, never to make peace with France without obtaining for him whatever dignities and employments he might expect. He added, that the affairs of the Cardinal his benefactor, who had given him that command, were irretrievably lost; that there was no likelihood that this minister could ever by his own forces reassume the ministry, or even return into the country, as a price had been set on his head: that he could not alone afford him effectual assistance, however he might retain possession of Dunkirk, but that he would share in his downfall. That if, however, he was determined to carry to extremes his affection and his gratitude towards him, he should seize this occasion of serving him, by making use of, perhaps, the only way his good fortune had still reserved for him: that he might at all events, on condition of surrendering Dunkirk to the English, offer the two millions to the Cardinal, with such assistance in troops, as would be necessary to establish him in France; that he would thus highly recommend himself to the mini-

ster from whom he might expect any thing, if once more brought into power.

The conduct of D'Estrades was highly praise-worthy; for, after compelling this envoy to make his propositions before a council of war, and afterwards to sign them, he sent him back to Cromwell with his answer: he complained in it, of having been thought capable of such a breach of trust, as that of surrendering the town upon any orders but mine; that all he could do, was to propose to myself the condition of the two millions, with a close alliance between the two countries, by which the Protector should bind himself to attack the Spaniards by sea and by land; to furnish me with 10,000 foot, and 2,000 horse, to assist me in making war against them in Flanders; to keep thirty men of war on the coast, during the six summer months, and fifteen in winter, to cruise at sea; and to act together according to the plan which might be jointly agreed upon.

Cromwell accepted these propositions, which were immediately sent to me by D'Estrades, at Poitiers, where I then was: I received them two days only, after the return of Cardinal Mazarin. This minister considered them as being very advantageous for his maxim was, to provide, at any rate, for present exigencies; well convinced that the remedy to future evils would be found in futurity itself.

But the keeper of the seals, Chateaucneuf, whom the troubles had caused to be reinstated, prevailed in the council, with the Queen my mother, and procured the absolute rejection of these terms. Cromwell, on that very day he received this answer, signed a treaty with the Spaniards, and furnished them with 10,000 men, and 25 men of war, for the siege of Dunkirk and Gravelines; which were, in consequence, taken from me the same year; one at the end of May, the other on the 22d of September, but both were retained by the Spaniards.

My authority being however strengthened in the country, and factions which had been long fomented, being dissipated, the Spaniards were a short time after hardly able to resist the efforts of my arms in Flanders. Cromwell, who had joined them only for that particular enterprise, and who ever since had greatly risen in Europe, both in power and in consideration, saw his friendship courted at the same time by them and by me. They saw in him their last and only resource, to retrieve their affairs in Flanders; and I considered him as the only possible obstacle to the progress of mine; at a time when the conquest of the whole of these provinces appeared to me almost certain, unless I obtained my own terms of peace. Cromwell, who had never lost sight of his plan to obtain a considerable post on this side of the sea, was still unwilling to support either party

but on that condition; he was at the same time proposing to the Spaniards, to join them in the war, and to take Calais, provided it should be delivered to him, which proposal they were ready to accept with pleasure; and offering to me on the same terms to besiege Dunkirk, but when taken to keep it in his own hands.

Cardinal Mazarin, who was no stranger to this proposal, and who had formerly approved of it, when Dunkirk was in the hands of the French, was of course, strongly inclined to it now; and though I was at first averse, I at last gave up the point; not only because I greatly valued his advice, but also from the essential advantage I saw in it for the war in Flanders; and from the imperious necessity of choosing the smaller of two evils. And, indeed, since the English were to obtain footing in France, there was no great difficulty in determining whether it was preferable to have them as friends, or as foes; and to run the risk of losing Calais, part of my possessions, or to promise them Dunkirk, which did not belong to me.

It was then, in virtue of this agreement, that after having retaken Dunkirk, I delivered it to the English, and it is not to be doubted, but that their alliance with me was the last blow, which prevented Spain from being able to defend herself; and which procured a peace so glorious, and so advantageous for me.

Town however, that the detention of the town in the hands of the English, gave me a good deal of uneasiness. I thought, that the catholic religion was interested in the circumstance; I recollected, that they were the ancient and inveterate foes of France, which had been saved from them only by a miracle. That their first establishment in Normandy, had cost us a hundred years of war, and the second in Guienne three hundred; during all which time, war was always waging in the centre, and at the expense of the kingdom, to such a degree, that we thought ourselves happy, when we could make peace, and send the English home with large sums of money for the damage they had committed; and this they had been brought to consider as a fixed revenue, or a settled tribute. I knew very well that times were changed; but I knew also that they might change again; and I was hurt at the very idea, that my most remote successors might reproach me one day with having been the cause of such great evils, should they ever be exposed to them. Without extending conjectures so far into futurity, I knew what enormous sums the town of Calais, the last they had possessed, had cost France, by the wasteful incursions of the garrison, and by the facility it had afforded to descents. I knew, that this post, or any other in the kingdom, in their hands, would

always be a ready asylum for the rebellious; would afford that nation the means of establishing intelligences in the whole country; and particularly among those naturally connected with them, by the common interest of religion.

In giving up Dunkirk, I did not perhaps purchase too dearly the advantages I reaped from the peace of the Pyrenees; but, that once obtained, it is certain I could not make too great sacrifices to recover that town. On this I was, indeed, already determined; but it did not then appear an easy undertaking.

However, as the first step towards any enterprise is, to think it possible; so early as the year 1661, when I again sent D'Estrades to England, I gave him a most express charge, carefully to study whatever might conduce to this purpose, and to make it his main business.

The King of England, recently re-established on his throne, was in the greatest want of money to maintain himself. I knew by the state of his revenue, and of his expenditure, that there was an irremediable deficiency of two or three millions of livres yearly; for the essential defect in the constitution of that monarchy, is, that the Prince cannot raise extraordinary supplies without Parliament; nor can he keep his Parliament assembled, without greatly lessening his authority, as the example of the last King had abundantly proved.

Hyde, the Chancellor, had always been sufficiently well disposed towards France; at this time he felt his credit with the King daily lessening, though it was not yet perceived: he saw in the kingdom a powerful cabal, hostile to him; which reduced him the more to the necessity of seeking friends and protectors in foreign courts: from all these considerations combined, he was inclined to oblige me, whenever my interests and those of the King his master could coincide.

D'Estrades, in execution of my orders, and dexterously availing himself of the free and familiar access he always had to the Prince, easily introduced the subject of Dunkirk in their private conversations. The King, who then used to say that he intended making it his chief military establishment, willingly discoursed with him on that subject, as to a man who might give him useful information, he having been a long time governor of that town. As to D'Estrades, he used to approve every thing proposed, remarking only some inconveniencies in the situation; and above all, the vast sums necessary to expend in garrisoning that town, and keeping it in repair; inasmuch, that Cardinal Mazarin, who knew it from experience, had often doubted whether it were advantageous for France to possess Dunkirk; had it been possible. The King answered to this, that he might very

easily get rid of that expense, whenever he pleased, as the Spaniards were actually offering him large sums if he would part with it. D'Estrades always advised him to accept their offers; till, at last, the King, more urgently pressed for money than we supposed, said, of his own accord, that if he was to sell it, he had rather deal with us than with them.

Thus began that negotiation, which gave me infinite satisfaction; and though his demands amounted to five millions of livres, a sum, no doubt, considerable, and which was to be paid in a very short time, I did not think proper to give him time to cool on the subject, as the improving situation of my finances enabled me to make even greater sacrifices for so important an object. We, however, finally agreed on four millions, payable in three years, for the town and stores, guns, stones, bricks and wood. I even gained 500,000 livres on this bargain, without the English knowing any thing about it: for, as they could not suppose from the bad state in which my finances had been so lately, that I could pay them such a large sum, immediately as they wanted it, they eagerly accepted a proposition made to them by a banker, to pay it in ready money, on their allowing 500,000 livres discount. This banker was in fact a man whom I played off for the purpose, and who, paying with my money, received no profit by the transaction.

The importance of this acquisition kept me in a continual state of uneasiness, till every thing was finally settled, and not without good grounds; for this affair, which had been very secret at first, having gradually transpired, the city of London, which got information of it, sent to the King a deputation of its principal magistrates, the mayor and aldermen, to offer him whatever sum of money he wanted, on condition of his retaining Dunkirk. Of two messengers, whom D'Estrades had dispatched by different ways, with two copies of the treaty, for my ratification, one was stopped on his passage to Calais, by orders of the King of England; the other had already arrived in France, by way of Dieppe. D'Estrades in the mean time represented to the King, that the question was not now simply whether I should have Dunkirk, but whether he should break off with me for ever, by not keeping his word. So that whatever deference he was obliged to shew to the wishes of his subjects, he at last brought them to suffer what they had determined to oppose, by representing it to them as a thing already concluded, and past remedy.

In a future number we shall see this mighty monarch, the terrific meteor of his day, under other and equally interesting characters.

*Svensk Zoologi eller Svenska Djurens Historia med illuminerade Figurer.*  
Swedish Zoology, or the natural History of Sweden, with coloured engravings.

This is a periodical work begun this year. It is published every three months at Stockholm, and is intended to comprise the whole of animated nature, from the Elk to the insect, including also birds and fishes, and whatever is native in Sweden; with coloured plates, by Captain J. W. Palmstruck, Knight of the Order of the Sword. The descriptions are by C. Quensel\*, M.D. professor in chemistry and natural history at the Royal Academy of Cadets in Stockholm, &c. &c.

Each number, price one rixdollar, contains animals of different classes; but they are printed separately, and may afterwards be arranged in whatever order the purchaser pleases, when formed into volumes. Of worms and insects, such only are intended to be given as are necessary to be known, either from their importance in economy, and medicine, or from their suitability to convey general ideas of the science. Six numbers make a volume; and at the close of every second volume will be found two indexes, one systematic, the other alphabetic.

According to Linnæus's *Fauna Svecica*, there are found in Sweden 2266 animals: of these 53 are such as give suck to their young—mammalia: 221 birds; 26 amphibia (from which are now deducted 11 as belonging to the class of fishes): 77 fishes; 1691 insects, and 98 worms. Among these classes,\* that of insects is most considerably augmented since the time of Linnæus, and that of amphibia the least.

Dr. Quensel, after the proper name of the animal, places the Latin and Swedish names: then the Finnish, French, German, and English, if it have a name in those languages; then follow the leading and general classical characteristics of the animal, with references to different authors; lastly a more immediate and special description.

The work opens with the noblest animal of Sweden—the Elk; which for its

\* We are extremely sorry to report the death of this truly learned man, of whom his country is deprived at an early period of life—about thirty-four or thirty-five.

size, beautiful horns, majestic attitude, swiftness, and gentleness, surpasses all the rest. By way of specimen, we shall translate some parts of this description; others we shall rather abstract than translate. We presume, nevertheless, that it is the most complete and authentic account of this animal in our language: we are obliged for it to a highly respected friend of our work, to whom the Swedish language is native.

#### ELG-HJORT.

*Cervus. Alces. Elg.*—In Finnish, *Hirvi.*—In French, *Elan.* Original.—In English, *Elk.*—Moose-Deer.—In German, *Elen, Ellend.*

The male only has horns; those of a full-grown subject are flat and broad, inclining more to the sides of the neck than rising upwards; a very broad palm forms the chief body of the horn, and spreads from a very short cylindrical basis; the extremities divided into fingers, or digitated; beneath the throat descends a protuberance or knob, soft, and wholly covered with very long hairs. The female has neither horns nor knob.

The elk is, when full grown, commonly six feet two inches high, measured at the shoulders, not including a rising hump in this part, which is covered with hair six or seven inches long, forming a mane. Measured at the loins, he is only six feet high. The neck is one foot eleven inches long; the head two feet six inches. We have, however, met with elks as high as eight feet; and the weight of one of this size is not less than 1229 pounds. Pennant says, that he had seen a pair of elk-horns 32 inches in length, and weighing 56 lbs. The hump of the female is much lower, and she has a shorter and lighter mane. She is lower, shorter, thicker, and weaker; and has neither horns, nor throat-protuberance. This knob in the male begins to swell after three or four months, and may then be felt, like a bean, under the anterior part of the throat, at the basis of the lower jaw. This swelling increases with age, and is an elongation of the skin in this part, between four and five inches in length, of a conic shape; it decreases in old elks. The colour of the animal is a brownish dark grey on his upper parts, lighter underneath. We may further observe, that the hairs are ash-grey, but their tips are dark brown; the tail, which is about two inches long, is dark above, but white underneath. The age of the animal, and the season of the year, produce some difference in his general colour and appearance. The young ones are of a lighter brown. The better food the animal can procure, the sooner he sheds his coat, which generally happens in February or March. A calf born in May, sheds his coat for the first

time in August, and this seldom occupies eight days. The head of the elk is large; the upper lip hangs two or three inches before the lower; it presents a considerable breadth, and terminates suddenly almost, as if square: it is partially cloven, has sometimes a square white spot on it, and is capable of being elevated by its own strong muscles, particularly when the animal is intent on eating herbs that grow low on the ground. On his nose he has a number of hairs two inches long, not unlike the whiskers of some animals. Both the upper and the lower jaw has six grinding teeth: those in the lower jaw are sharp and pointed, but those in the upper jaw are even and flat. The tongue is soft and tender; the nostrils are wide, five or six inches apart; and as the olfactory nerves are also very large, it might be supposed that the sense of smell should be extremely acute; but sportsmen assure us, that the elk rather discovers the approach of an enemy by the excellence of his hearing, and by a quick sight, rather than by his scent. The sound he utters is lamenting; in very young ones it resembles the cry of young puppies; in those of a year old it may be compared to the squeaking of those small wooden trumpets which amuse children, yet it may be heard at the distance of a mile and a half. The eyes are small, separated nine or ten inches; they are dark, and have a black iris. The ears, which are sometimes one foot or more in length, hang down on the sides of the neck: over the eyes is a little hollow or pit, as in a horse, but smaller. The horns vary, according to the age of the animal, as well as to their own age: strong and well-fed elks lose them in January, the weaker shed them later. In four or five months new horns shoot out, and are complete in September. The hairy skin or velvet with which they are covered, is rubbed off by the animal in August, against some tree. In the young ones, immediately after the ninth month, small hairy swellings shew themselves, which grow to the length of five or six inches, and become short horns in August; after the first year they may be a foot long, but generally they are as yet undivided, and cylindrical; in the third year they spread into branches, and afterwards, yearly, become more and more flat, and the points or protuberances on the extremities increase in number and magnitude, till at the age of six years they have attained their full size and shape. Young elks have a white tuft of long hair on the inner side of the leg at the knee. The hind leg has its chief motion in the hip, or at the upper end of the thigh-bone, as the knee-joint is not very free or pliable.

In Europe, the elk is at present found between the 53d and 64th degree of North latitude; in Asia, between 45° and 61°; and in America, from 44° to 53°. In Sweden,

this first rate animal is hardly found lower south than in the province of Södermanland, and seldom more northward than Helsingland: it was formerly not only more common, but it also inhabited the more southern parts of the country. During the war in Finland, in 1740, several hundreds of elks were sold from Åland, for the use of the army. Beckstein assures us, that in the eleventh century elks were found in Thüringen, &c.

Places where the elk lives undisturbed, and where he has a sufficiency of nourishing food and water, are called (Elgstand) Elk-stands: these are low districts, marshes and bogs, where the willow, aspen, alder, sorbus, birch, &c. grow. He pulls down the branches, or tops of the trees, with his head and neck, sometimes also with his horns, while he bites off the buds and leaves, or strips off the bark: by this means the hairs under his neck are often rubbed off, and the skin is even galled and wounded. But his favourite food is the rein-deer moss, or lichen, which abounds in Sweden.

He goes out to seek his food as well in the night as in the day, but he eats principally at morning and evening. In those woods where cattle are sent out to pasture, and where people are in the neighbourhood watching them, he leaves his stand only by night, and secretes himself during day in lonely places in the forest. When he is satisfied, he rests, and chews the cud. The elk cannot be without water in the summer, and during the heat of the sun he lays himself down in it, also to avoid being stung by the gad-fly, gnats, or wasps. In the winter he quenches his thirst with snow.

During summer, several of them live together; and after the *bearing-time*, or when the females have dropped their calves in the spring, each family is generally found together; consisting of an old mother elk, two well-grown elks, which in the succeeding autumn will attain their maturity, two others which are younger, and the two which the female has borne in the present year; never more than 15 or 20 are seen together. During the time when the sexes accompany each other, the young calves disperse for a short time, and are afterward sought by the mother.

When the elk runs in the woods, he stretches out his head and neck, and lays down his horns close to the sides of his neck, that they may not get entangled in the branches of the trees. His gait when walking seems rather tottering; but when he trots on full speed, he greatly exceeds in swiftness a horse on full gallop. When he walks, or runs, a cracking is heard, like that in the rein-deer, understood to proceed from the clapping of his hoofs together. He jumps

over fences from six to eight feet high, without any visible effort.

It is reported that elks were formerly employed in drawing sledges in Vesterbotten, and that the post was carried by them; but Charles IX. forbade the use of tame elks, because criminals might escape with them so easily. But whether this be true, or whether the elk is substituted for the rein-deer in these reports, I dare not decide; though I consider the latter as more probable. It is said, that the elk can run 216 miles in twenty-four hours; but though, according to M. af Darelli's experiment, a young elk runs a mile and a half in seven minutes, it is not at all likely that he could continue to run at that rate for any length of time. He wants often to rest, and to chew the cud; he is lazy by nature, and soon gets tired when a little old. As food, tame elks prefer bread, or even fine hay; but they may be accustomed to potatoes, beer, wine, brandy, and even tobacco.

The time of union is in September. The elk then grows wild, seeks his companion every where, swims across broad lakes and rivers, and is sometimes dangerous to attack. When he is irritated, he erects and stiffens the hairs which form his mane, and those which grow on the protuberance under his throat, whereby his aspect becomes terrible. The female goes nine months, and generally brings two younglings of different sexes; sometimes three: the first time, however, she generally has but one, and the same when she gets old. In May she seeks solitude; she brings forth her young sometimes standing, sometimes reclined, and licks them dry. About an hour after its birth, the calf endeavours to rise on its legs, when the mother assists him with her nose; after a couple of days the young follow their mother, who remains with them till then. When they get bigger they suck on their knees, or lying on their backs.

The elk defends himself not so much with the horns as with the feet: he will often so effectually strike with his fore feet, and kick with his hind legs, that neither wolf nor bear dare attack him, particularly if one of those animals meets several elks in company. —The elk seldom exceeds 16 or 18 years of age; as that time of life the front teeth loosen, and he dies through inability to procure sufficient food, and to masticate it properly.

The flesh of the elk is of different qualities in different seasons: full-grown males are best in August; the females in October; and the calves in June, July, and August. —The elk is easily tamed. M. af Darelli took two young ones of different sexes, for the purpose of experiment, and found them the first year as fondling and familiar with

him as dogs; but they were troublesome and expensive to bring up. Goat's-milk or cow-milk, mixed with a decoction of aspen-leaves, is their best food. When they were from five to six days old, they began to chew leaves and herbs, and after a fortnight to eat pease-shells, &c. and to chew the cud. The male grew in this time  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches in height. At the age of a month, both obeyed when called. When three months old, they consumed, besides grass, bread and leaves, four gallons of milk daily. The female unfortunately died when but four months old. The male lived till he was nine years old; was broke to the saddle, and used to draw a sledge, and was not at all either shy or angry. He was very much attached to his master, and could distinguish his cloaths by the smell. When only two years and a half old, his height was 6 feet  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch.

The hide of the elk, when tanned and dressed, is of considerable value, and is used for many purposes. The flesh is dark, somewhat coarse, but palatable, if the animal has been killed in proper season; the tongue is a delicacy, as is also the marrow. The flesh is used salted, dried, and smoaked. Turners adapt the bones to different purposes, as they resemble ivory. The horns are as serviceable as those of the rein-deer; and rings were formerly made of the hoofs, to which report attached the power of preserving from the cramp.

The author has added some other ancient traditions about the elk; and at the close informs us, that the engraving represents that animal, which his Swedish Majesty, in the spring of last year, sent as a present to the now King of Bavaria.

As this work advances, we shall present translations of other articles which it contains. We are in daily expectation of receiving the continuation of this performance, of the Swedish Botany, and of sundry other works of importance and interest, from a country, whose publications are much less known among us than their merit entitles them to be.

*An Enquiry into the Changes of Taste in Landscape Gardening.* To which are added, some Observations on its Theory and Practice, including a Defence of the Art. By H. Repton, Esq., 8vo. pp. 180., price 5s. Taylor, 1806.

Not much of this little work is new, it being composed of a treatise published by the author in 1794, with observations, and additions since that time; particularly a letter addressed to Mr. Price, in vindication of the writer's principles and

mode of execution, which has been printed before. It appears to us, that these gentlemen do not always affix precisely the same ideas to the same words: and that, however they may agree in extreme cases, and in certain extensive principles, yet in the direction of these principles to specific objects, and within determinate boundaries, their differences are not reducible to any fixed standard, but are viewed and estimated by each party according to his own proper taste and sentiment. So it always will be in cases where fancy is the predominating power: and where the mind's eye, prophetic of effects, is to be pleased and satisfied in the ideal contemplation of a subject not in existence, but visible only to the imagination and fancy.

This diversity of taste and opinion when not unduly indulged is productive of benefit, rather than injury to art; since nothing sooner degenerates into insipidity than fashion, especially fashion recommended by respectable names; which is seldom long before it becomes nauseous by unmeaning imitation, and that kind of perpetual recurrence, which at length issues in the very inflexibility of despotic dominion, and treats all places and subjects alike. Mr. Repton is a man of sense and observation; his reputation is deservedly high, and he appears to study the principles of his art, with diligence, under the direction of reflection and consideration: we usually find his reasonings just, and his devices ingenious.

We shall insert his history of the Art of Landscape Gardening, as the subject may be new to some of our readers.

Fashion has had its full influence on Gardening as on Architecture, importing models from foreign countries. The gardens in England have at one time imitated those of Italy, and at another those of Holland.

The Italian style of gardens consisted in ballustraded terraces of masonry, magnificent flights of steps, arcades, and architectural grottos, lofty clipped hedges, with niches and recesses enriched by sculpture. This was too costly for general use; and where it was adopted, as at Nonsuch, and some other palaces, it was discovered to be inapplicable to the climate of England; and no traces now remain of it, except in some pictures of Italian artists.\*

\* Some mention of the French style of gardening may here be expected; but as this was only a corruption of the Italian style, and

To this succeeded the Dutch Garden, introduced by King William III., and which prevailed in this country for half a century. It consisted of sloped terraces of grass, regular shapes of land and water formed by art, and quaintly adorned with trees in pots, or planted alternately, and clipped, to preserve the most perfect regularity of shape. These were the kind of terraces, and not those of the grand Italian style, which Brown destroyed, by endeavouring to restore the ground to its original shape.

He observed that nature, distorted by great labour and expense, had lost its power of pleasing with the loss of its novelty; and that every place was now become nearly alike. He saw that more variety might be introduced by copying nature, and by assisting her operations. Under his guidance a total change in the fashion of gardens took place; and as the Dutch style had superseded the Italian, so the English garden became the universal fashion. Under the great leader, Brown, or rather those who patronized his discovery, we were taught that nature was to be our only model. He lived to establish a fashion in gardening, which might have been expected to endure as long as nature should exist.

As an example of the nature of this art, and the necessity of looking beforehand to what may be, we shall give Mr. R.'s account of his intentions in the laying out of Russell Square. It appears that he anticipates the time when this plan shall do him credit: we hope he will live to see the complete justification of the principles on which he has composed it.

The different character and situation of Russell Square may furnish another example. The ground of this area had all been brought to one level plain at too great an expense to admit of its being altered; and the great size of this square is in a manner lost by this insipid shape.

Equestrian statues have usually been placed in the centre of public squares, but in one of such large dimensions no common-sized object could be sufficiently distinguished: it was therefore very judiciously determined (by a committee) to place the fine Statue of the late Duke of Bedford, now preparing by the ingenious Mr. Westmacott, on one side of the square facing Bloomsbury, and forming an appropriate perspective, as seen through the vista of the streets crossing the two squares.

was never generally adopted in England, it is purposely omitted; although in practice I have occasionally availed myself of its more massive trellis, bocages, and cabinets de verdure, to enliven the scenery of a flower garden.

This pedestrian statue, supported by a group of four figures, on a lofty pedestal, will be of sufficient magnitude for the breadth of the vista; though it would have been lost in the middle of so large a square. Much of the effect of this splendid ornament will depend on its back ground; for although the white pedestal may be relieved by the shrubs immediately behind it, the bronze figures should be seen opposed to the sky. This is a circumstance which I hope will be attended to in the future pruning of those trees in the grove behind it.

As this square is a subject easily referred to, and as for the first few years of its growth it will be liable to some criticism, because few are in the habit of anticipating the future effects of plantation, the intention of the plan is here inserted.

To screen the broad gravel-walk from the street, a compact hedge is intended to be kept clipped to about six feet high; this, composed of hornbeam and privet, will become almost as impervious as a hedge of laurels, or other evergreens, which will not succeed in a London atmosphere. Within the gravel-walk is a broad margin of grass, on which the children may be kept always in sight from the windows of the houses immediately opposite; and for this reason, (founded on the particular wishes of some mothers) the lawn is less clothed with plantation than it might have been on the principle of beauty only. This circular lawn, or zone of open space, surrounds the central area, in which have been consulted the future effect of shade, and a greater degree of privacy or seclusion.

The outline of this area is formed by a walk under two rows of lime trees, regularly planted at equal distances, not in a perfect circle, but finishing towards the statue in two straight lines directed to the angle of the pedestal. It is possible that some fanciful advocates for natural gardening will object to this disposition of the trees as too formal; and they will be further shocked at my expressing a wish that the arch formed by these trees over the walk should be cut and trimmed so as to become a perfect artificial shade, forming a cloister-like walk composed of trees. For this purpose the suckers or sprays from the stems should be encouraged, to make the interior perfectly secluded. In the due attention to the training and trimming such trees by art consists the difference between a garden and a park or forest; and no one will, I trust, contend that a public square should affect to imitate the latter.

The area inclosed within these lime trees may be more varied; and as it will consist of four distinct compartments, that nearest the statue is proposed to be shaded by a grove of various trees, scattered with less regularity, while the other three may be enriched with flowers and shrubs each disposed in a different

manner to indulge the various tastes for regular or irregular gardens; yet always bearing in mind that the trees should not be suffered to rise too high in the line immediately behind the statue.

As from the great extent of Russell Square it is advisable to provide some seats for shade or shelter, a *reposoir* is proposed in the centre, with four low seats, covered with slate or canvas, to shelter from rain, and four open seats to be covered with climbing plants, trained on open lattice, to defend from the sun: these seats surround a small court-yard, to be kept locked, in which may be sheds for gardeners' tools, and other useful purposes.

A few years hence, when the present patches of shrubs shall have become thickets, —when the present meagre rows of trees shall have become an umbrageous avenue, —and the children now in their nurses' arms shall have become the parents or grandsires of future generations, —this square may serve to record, that the Art of Landscape Gardening in the beginning of the nineteenth century was not directed by whim or caprice, but founded on a due consideration of utility as well as beauty, without a bigotted adherence to forms and lines, whether straight, or crooked, or serpentine.

*A New Pocket Atlas and Geography of England and Wales*, illustrated with fifty-five copper plates, shewing all the great post roads with the towns and villages situated thereon, also a description of the Air, Soil, Productions and Manufactories, as well as the number of Hundreds, Cities, Boroughs, Market-towns, Parishes, Houses, and Inhabitants. By John Luffman, Geog. pocket size, price 7s. 6d. plain, 10s. 6d. coloured. Lackington and Co. London. 1806.

THIS title fully describes the contents of the work. The author assures us that he has consulted the best authorities. On examining the pages of the work itself, we find them composed of, a plate printed by way of head piece, at the top of the page; and letter press description below it. We must confess, that the plates are in our opinion, too small; they too much resemble watch papers; nor can we, without recourse to our very best spectacles, distinguish their contents. They might have been twice as large, and more distinct, on the same page, had a little dexterity been employed in managing the letter press. They are neatly executed; but are on different scales. There is a general map, not ill-thought, at the end.

*Selections from the Works of Madame de Genlis*; consisting principally of precepts, maxims, and reflections, moral, religious, and sentimental. Crown 8vo. pp. 215, with a Life of Mad. de G. pp. 17. Price 5s. bds. Cundee, London, 1806.

It is not always that works of imagination which pass uncensured in France, are admitted into good company in England: the ideas of the two nations on the morals and the delicacies of life, are often contradictory; and their customs, founded on those ideas, are opposite of course. Very seldom can we recommend the *whole* of a French tale, without exception, however we may approve, or even admire, individual parts of it. We perceive, therefore, an advantage in forming selections from the works of popular French authors: in which those passages which are excellent may be combined, while those which are censurable may be omitted. It is true, that such fragments must always be very defective; they totally forego the connection, the progress, the termination, and unquestionably the interest of a story; they therefore, must not be considered as even attempting to do justice to the skill of the original author, or to present any adequate evidence of his merit. They must be accepted as, what they profess to be, Selections only: and if judiciously executed they have, at least, the merit of amusing without tiring the reader.

With respect to the work before us, it appears to be well executed; we have not observed in it any thing deserving of blame; but believe it is a fair selection from the works of Mad. de G. Those who are pleased with the French manner of thinking, and style of writing, will be gratified by adding this neatly printed volume to their libraries. As a specimen we quote the following article on travelling, and the manner of writing travels. We could be glad if some of our modern tourists would follow the advice of this lively and sensible French female.

A traveller is always interesting when he is neither self-sufficient nor loquacious. The veracity of great talkers is justly questioned. A traveller who takes delight in relating his adventures, lays himself open to great suspicion; and as he cannot excite curiosity but by inspiring confidence, he can attain this two-fold object only by displaying simplicity,

modesty, and reserve. Young men in particular, should not speak of their travels unless when they are asked. People take delight in asking questions of travellers, and listen with pleasure to their answers; but they think them exceedingly tiresome when they begin telling of their own accord long stories, concerning which nobody made any enquiry.—*La Bruyère the Less.*

The manner of writing travels ought to be pure and elegant, but likewise simple, concise and serious. A style that is neither epigrammatic, too florid, or impassioned, should be shunned by travellers as well as historians: because both ought to inspire confidence, and scrupulous impartiality, accuracy and fidelity are required of them. Brilliant talents may embellish these indispensable qualities, but cannot make amends for the want of them. Enthusiasm is always justly suspected: it constitutes the principal merit of an ode, of a poem or an oration; but it is only misplaced in travels. A person wishes to appear an universal genius; and in a pamphlet of two hundred pages displays erudition were none was wanted; consequently he is but a pedant. He strives to be eloquent and profound in writing a letter, instead of which he is obscure, diffuse, and perplexed. If he writes his story, he is anxious to exhibit at one and the same time the gravity and great ideas of a statesman, with the gracefulness, ease and delicacy of a wit, and he is superficial, inconsistent; he writes without discernment and without dignity. Finally, the writer of travels pretends to display philosophy, fire, energy, lively sensibility, poetic talents: and he composes a ludicrous and insipid romance, destitute of imagination, plan or interest. Let us fairly admit that it is high time to retrench from works of this kind the extacies on lofty mountains, the religious horrors in the recesses of vast forests, the prose idyls on meads and verdure, the emphatic descriptions of rocks, of precipices, of grottoes, of cascades, and especially those long details written with such complacency, of all the traveller's sensations,—details, which compose whole volumes and merely inform you that the author was afraid on a certain occasion; that on such a day he was struck with admiration, or deeply moved; that another time he fell into a pleasing melancholy; and other particulars of no higher importance. Were all these little confidential communications suppressed, travels would be neither less instructive nor less entertaining. Renounce then all this romantic common-place; be judicious, accurate, an attentive observer, and if you can write well, you will obtain eminence as a traveller.—*Ibid.*

Never appear astonished at customs which differ from those of your native country.

This astonishment has all the appearance of censure; and besides, it does little honour to the understanding. Can you expect to find at Moscow, the customs common at Rome? —*Ibid.*

Travellers are continually talking of national character, and imagine themselves acquainted with the character of all the individuals of a nation, when they have studied that of the inhabitants of a town or a province. This is a great error. There may exist a national spirit, as for instance, in England; there may be a national character in states as limited as the little republics of Lucca and St. Marino; but there is no national character in the countries divided into extensive provinces. A Norman, a Gascon, the native of Champagne and of Auvergne, are Frenchmen, and yet they have all very different characters. The more the limits of an empire are extended by conquest, the more striking this diversity becomes.—*Ibid.*

Before people set out on their travels in foreign countries, they ought to be well acquainted with their own, and to be able to draw comparisons. This method of proceeding is certainly the most natural, and this has undoubtedly caused it to appear less brilliant.—*Ibid.*

*Travels from Buenos Ayres*, by Potosi, to Lima, with notes by the translator, containing topographical descriptions of the Spanish possessions in S. America. By Anthony Zachariah Helms, formerly director of the mines near Cracow, &c. 12mo. pp. 300. London, Philips 1806.

These travels took place so far back as the year 1789, since which period we have reason to suppose that these countries have experienced very considerable changes. The government of Buenos Ayres (vide Panorama, p. 374) having been greatly favoured by royal edicts, under which its trade has been extensively augmented, has lately received considerable accessions of population, part of which it appears consisted of emigrants from the neighbouring governments. M. Helms was a miner, and these papers do credit to his observation, and skill in his profession: but they testify at the same time the difficulties he had to struggle against, in his attempts (for he did not succeed) to effect improvements, among the Spanish superintendants and workmen at the mines. The public board by which these works are governed, is accused of ignorance in metallurgy; the viceroy is accused of supineness, to say

nothing worse, and individuals are accused of barbarism, and of counteracting with all their might the royal commissioners, by secret cabals and the basest calumnies.

There is, then, no superabundance of general information communicated by M. Helms: incidentally he drops a remark, or observation, which is entitled to notice by reason of the paucity of travellers, who have described this country; but he does not profess to overpass the boundaries of the science which he understood; and, if we desire to obtain a knowledge of the inhabitants, or of the productions of S. America, (mines excepted) this is not the work in which to seek it. The editor has felt this deficiency so sensibly, that he has added all in his power to the value of the volume by way of appendix; and to this appendix he has also added miscellaneous facts. We must do him the justice to say, that his labours are, in our opinion, more amusing than the reports of the author, and that to those who have not seen later Spanish authorities, they may convey some, though irregular, ideas of the people and the provinces to which they refer.

The notion of wealth is so strongly entrenched in the imagination of some inconsiderates, that they think nothing too much to endure for its acquisition: the *auri sacra fames* acts on the principle of *nil mortalibus arduum*, and since our acquisition of an establishment in S. America, we may apply to the *instant* mercantile speculations of our commercial men, the words of Juvenal:—

—veniet classis, quocunque vocarit  
Spes lucri; nec Carpathium, Gætulanque tantum  
Æquora transiit: sed longè Calpe relictâ—

Others extending their views further, think nothing done till we possess the Mines of Peru also; let us see now, what numerous *felicities* surround them. M. H. informs us that,

The mines of Guantajaya, might yield a greater quantity of silver, if they were not situated in the dry burning sandy desert on the sea shore. Fresh water must be fetched from a distance of from twenty to thirty miles; and a common drinking-glass full, is sometimes sold at the rate of a piastre, p. 103.

Towards Potosi they are entirely destitute of woods; and on the high shelves and declivities nothing grows but patches of green spongy moss.—Brushwood and charcoal for

fuel, must therefore be brought from a distance of thirty to sixty miles, and larger trees fit for building even from Tucuman, being dragged across the mountains by the hands of men. A beam of timber sixteen inches square and thirty-four feet in length, costs at Potosi, two hundred pounds. p. 41.

No European, nor even the negroes, are robust enough, for one year only, to resist the effects of the climate, and support the fatigues of working the mines, in the mountainous regions. In the mountains or mine country the negroes like the Europeans, cannot endure the daily alternations of heat and cold; but become sickly, and soon die an untimely death. 35.

To the Indians we are in fact indebted for all the gold and silver brought from every part of Spanish America. Yet to these good and patient subjects their haughty masters leave, as a reward of their toil, scarcely a sufficient pittance to enable them to procure a scanty meal of potatoes and maize boiled in water. p. 17

It appears that Europeans are usually visited with a hectic fever, in the course of two or three months; and M. Helms himself, quitted the country, as too injurious to his health to permit his longer stay.

We are favoured with a few very concise descriptions of the inhabitants of these regions, in different places of this Journal: this subject seems to have interested the writer less than the state of the roads, and the distances from town to town.

We learn from our author, that the wild Indians dread fire-arms: that their weapon is a sling, or rope, of six ells in length, with an angular stone, or piece of lead fastened to the end of it—with which weapon, we recollect, Orellana and nine fellow warriors cleared the deck of Admiral Pizarro's own ship, from Spaniards, as may be seen in Anson's Voyage.—The wild Indians have no intercourse with the civilized Indians, or with the Spaniards, but mortally hate them both.

The Creole is lazy, licentious, indelicate, hypocritical, fanatical, tyrannical, yet is himself enslaved by his mulatto and black females, who rule him with despotic sway.

The converted Indians, who are styled *Fidels*, in contradistinction to the savages, whom they call *Barbaros*, *Infidels*, *Bravos*, are very obedient, patient, docile, timid and suspicious. In their intercourse among themselves, they give strong proofs of humanity and a love of Justice. Their colour resembles dark bronze; they have an agreeable physiognomy, and muscular limbs: they are of a middle stature, and endowed with an

excellent understanding, but are pensive and melancholy.

Several of the Mines of Potosi are drowned by water; and till that is drained away they cannot be worked. A mountain near La Paz contains so much gold, that when, about eighty years ago, a projecting part of it tumbled down, they severed from the stone lumps of pure gold weighing from two to fifty pounds.

M. Helms further observes, that, so much do rich ores abound in some places, that if worked with a moderate industry and knowledge of metallurgy, they might yield considerably more than the quantity necessary for the supply of the whole world: and it is, perhaps, a fortunate circumstance, that the ignorance of the miners, and the oppressive measures of the Spanish government, have prevented more from being drawn from this inexhaustible source than has actually been obtained, and from general experience appears to be required, as a circulating medium in commerce: otherwise, gold and silver must long ago have been depreciated to an inconvenient degree.

M. Helm assures us, that a thick stratum of red arsenic, was by some ignorant superintendent taken for cinnabar, and some hundreds of the workmen perished in the operation of smelting it.

While such inconveniences are attendant on those subterranean riches, which unthinking mankind by general convention, have agreed to call wealth; we cannot but congratulate our country, that honest industry is the wealth of Britain; and that the gold and silver of Peru are sure to find their way to this island, in exchange for the manufactures which our labour produces. Spain is not enriched by her mines, not invigorated as a nation, nor elevated among the powers of Europe: on the contrary, metallic wealth has ruined her natural resources, has enervated that strength of which she was once in possession, and has given such a bias to the inclinations of her population, that she with difficulty preserves herself from that submission to a foreign power, which urged a few degrees further, becomes a state of vassalage not to be distinguished from slavery.

We have already hinted at the supplementary collections of the Editor, in which he has endeavoured to supply the barrenness of his author, as to accounts of the people, the animals, and other productions of these climates; without this accession, the Journey of M. Helms

would have been thought scarcely deserving of publication, as a work; though it might have been abstracted into a good article for a magazine. But, an active book-maker is never at a loss; and if the original writer is too concise, or too inconsiderable, alone, he may nevertheless form a volume, with proper Addenda and Corrigenda derived from the labours of others.

*Ensayo Hydrografico do Piemonte, &c.—*

A Hydrographic Essay on Piedmont, by Jose Theresio Richelotti, formerly Professor of Mathematics in the University of Turin. Translated (from the Italian into the Portuguese Language) by Francisco Furtado de Mendonça; and dedicated to His Royal Highness the Prince of Brasil, Regent of Portugal. Royal quarto, pp. 135. Rome, 1803.

From the nature of its situation, at the lower parts of a vast chain of mountains, as its name implies, Piedmont possesses every facility for irrigating whatever levels, or plains, or vallies may be interspersed throughout its surface. The mountains furnish rivers, varying in their degrees of rapidity, according to the declivity of the steeps along which they descend; and according to the direction of their courses, whether more direct or winding, whether shorter or longer; and whether their streams be more copious and abundant in water, or deficient and insignificant.

In a country of such diversity of levels, and where human skill could easily and certainly obtain an absolute command over the descending current, it was natural that the effects of water in fertilizing the soil, and encreasing the quantity and value of its productions, should not only be observed, and a participation in them be generally desired, but that the principles and the practice of this art should engage the attention of the judicious, till at length it was reduced to the principles of a science, and was studied with all the advantages of scientific postulata, united to those of daily experience, and practical demonstration.

It is true enough, that, for ordinary purposes, the eye is no bad judge of the differences between relative heights; yet we must admit, that a mathematical determination of levels was much more accuracy than estimates by the eye. Among a chain of mountains, and the various si-

milar or dissimilar elevations with which they abound, those deceptions whereby our natural organs of vision are deluded, would occur with peculiar force and frequency, and would embarrass the most diligent inspector, who should depend on the powers of sight. But the effectual and orderly distribution of a current of water, to lands of different levels, cannot be established without a correct knowledge of the differences, however slight in appearance, between those levels, and consequently of the proper precedency and succession in which fields, &c. may be placed with respect to their reception of the beneficent stream. Professor Richelotti, therefore, in composing his original of the work before us, was honourably engaged in the service of his country, which might eventually derive much benefit from his labours; and as Portugal has many vallies among her mountains, not unlike those which form the riches of Piedmont, the translation of this performance into the Portuguese language was likely to benefit this latter country in an eminent degree. For this reason we regard the work before us as an extremely honourable instance of Lusitanian patriotism, especially in the exalted character under whose patronage it was effected, and we doubt not but it has been useful in those provinces to which its contents are of the greatest importance.

It opens with an account of the origin of the rivers and torrents of Piedmont, and of the materials which compose their beds. This chapter illustrates the distinctions which the inhabitants ascribe to various parts of the Alps: as the great Alps, the maritime Alps, &c.; it offers also descriptions of these mountains, their geological characters, &c. The second chapter describes the nature and qualities of the rivers and streams of Piedmont; the third describes their courses, with those of the rivulets, and of the canals of irrigation. This is succeeded by reflections on the improvements of which this branch of agriculture is capable, and the more extensive benefits to which these rivulets and canals are competent. The usages and laws that ought to govern these establishments is an important subject of inquiry, and is entered into by our author at some length. This forms the fifth and last chapter of the work. It is, however, succeeded by *Addenda*, from which we

learn the relative population of the provinces of Piedmont, those irrigated, and those not irrigated; but as the enumeration was made so long ago as 1775, we shall not extract it, because we are morally certain, that late events to which that country has been subject, have totally abrogated whatever inferences might be drawn from those statements. A number of notes (24) are added, and an index concludes the volume. Four large plates, containing six representations of the rivers, streams, and various currents of Piedmont, with the situations of their sluices, and examples of the manner of admitting their waters on to the lands, add greatly to the value and interest of this performance.

We have already commended the patriotic intention of rendering this work useful to Portugal. We are not aware that much of it is applicable to the present state of our own country. Our opportunities of irrigation are not general; and the frequency of rain in this island distinguishes it greatly from those hotter climates, where the seasons of rain are more certain, and the interval between those seasons is so scorching, that human desires are almost limited to the possession of cool shades and refreshing streams. Our summers are not so fervid, our plains are more extensive, our mountains are neither so high, nor so closely adjoining to our levels; and only here and there can a stream be diverted from its course, without injury to some mill, or other establishment, which would speedily complain of any diminution of water.

Our geographers may, however, take a hint from this work, and add to the value of their maps, by paying more attention than they have hitherto done to marking the elevations of mountains, and the levels of those rivulets which flow from their sides. It is true, that our best artists endeavour to describe in their maps the face of the country they represent; but it is also true, that till very lately there was scarcely an English map extant, from which the highest part of the extent it included could be guessed at; and perhaps we are indebted for those improvements which have lately taken place to the necessity of ascertaining levels for the direction, not of canals for irrigation, but of those for navigation—the water highways of our ever-verdant island.

*A Dispassionate Inquiry into the best Means of National Safety.* By John Bowles, Esq. 8vo. pp. 115. price 3s. Hatchard, London. 1806.

THIS pamphlet was written immediately after the Austrian Emperor had received from Bonaparte that humiliation, which history will record with trepidation, to the surprise of future generations. Late intelligence from the continent, induces us to infer, that the advice it contains will be thought no less applicable to the present moment, than it was to that when the author wrote. It appears to us to contain matter enough for half a dozen pamphlets: and had some of the subjects it discusses been treated separately, the design of the author might have been, in all probability, more effectually answered.

Mr. B. is a gentleman whose patriotism is so well known, together with his vigour in discussing those subjects on which he has hitherto engaged the public attention, that to attempt to characterize his style and manner, is superfluous: we may, however, be permitted to hint, that it is ill described by the word "Dispassionate," and that the word "earnest" would have suited it better.

We agree with our author that religion is the basis of morality, and morality the basis of national prosperity: that when France banished religion, it became a hell upon earth, and might have served as a specimen of the infernal regions, had it, like them, possessed in itself that perpetuity which

Makes a hell of hell, a heaven of heaven.

We agree too, that, the French nobility first lost their character, and then themselves: that they were too frivolous, too sensual, too immoral, to deliver themselves, or to promote deliverance if offered by others—they had no vigour of mind, by which to direct the fate of their country, or its king: no fixed principles to which they might bring, as to a test, the insidious propositions of those execrable wretches who scrupled neither delusion nor violence, in unexampled degrees, provided they could carry into execution counsels whose primary object was blood, and whose last banking was after destruction.

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We agree, moreover, that a public reformation of manners among us is,

"A consummation devoutly to be wished:"

that every indecency of a public nature is attended with disgrace and danger; and that the duty of authority is expressly, and explicitly, to prohibit whatever is offensive; to "take care that the commonwealth receive no injury," whether from lurking brutes in human shape, who would prey on its vitals, or from foreign enemies, whose open hostility is attended with effects incomparably less detrimental.

In many other particulars also, undoubtedly we agree with our author; but we shall confine our considerations to those which appear to us most proper to be at this juncture of time enforced on the public.

The first, (and we think Mr. B. should have placed it first) is the reference of events to the SUPREME POWER; which is surprised by no sudden turn of circumstances, nor suffers any human sagacity to thwart that wisdom which ruleth over all.

Mr. B. observes that, the events which, during the last fifteen years, have crowded the history of the European world, are of so astonishing a nature, of so awful a magnitude, and of so portentous an aspect; their accomplishment has so completely violated all probability, and baffled all calculation; they are, in short, so remote from the ordinary and natural course of human affairs: that the reflecting mind is utterly at a loss to account for them on any other supposition, than that they have been brought about by the special and extraordinary interposition of the Almighty Ruler of the universe. That He who created all things by the word of His power, can make them conduce to the purposes of His will, is a proposition which no one, it is presumed, will dispute. That this Almighty Being, besides exerting a constantly over-ruling influence, whereby he renders even the passions and the crimes of men subservient to His great designs,\* does sometimes interfere, in a special and extraordinary manner, and by a more direct, though, for the time, an invisible agency, in the affairs of the world, is a truth which cannot be controverted.

If the tremendous convulsions by which

\* See this truth admirably illustrated in Mrs. More's excellent work, entitled, *Hints towards forming the Character of a young Princess*; chapters 38 and 39.

Europe has been so long agitated, be, as their extraordinary nature and awful tendency afford such abundant reason to conclude, the effect of the Divine displeasure, it cannot be difficult to find the cause of that displeasure, in the progress of infidelity, impiety and vice, especially during the period of the last fifty years. Whoever contemplates the great apostasy which has taken place in the very heart of Christendom—an apostasy which extends itself even to the professors of theology in the principal universities of the North of Europe; whoever reflects on the immoral systems which, under the name of philosophy, have been widely disseminated, with most alarming effect, for the purpose of eradicating from the human mind every sentiment of religion, every principle of virtue, and every feeling of nature; whoever considers the licentious and profligate state of morals in which the European continent, especially, is plunged, might well tremble, lest the wrath of heaven should be speedily manifested, in signal vengeance. The most guilty and depraved of the continental nations has been selected as the scourge of the rest. This distinction, however, denotes no favour to profligate France, which, even in the midst of its successes, has already experienced sufferings, hitherto unequalled by those of any other nation. But its agency is not expired—its work is not accomplished. It, therefore, though itself enslaved—though pressed down by the galling yoke of a ferocious usurper—goes on conquering, and, perhaps, still to conquer; little thinking, that the very triumphs in which it glories, besides rivetting its own chains, may ultimately prove the means of still severer punishment to itself, than any which it has been the instrument of inflicting on neighbouring countries.

Instead, therefore, of attributing our escape from the calamities which have befallen other nations, to any distinguishing merits of our own, let us rather consider those calamities as a merciful warning to us. p. p.

Another consideration is, the duty of exercising our fortitude. Many persons can stand an onset well: but not all can exert endurance to the end. On this subject Mr. B. thus expresses himself.

There is yet another danger against which we must be on our guard, and from which, unless we meet it with extraordinary resolution, we have much more to apprehend than from either premature *pacification*, or actual *invasion*. The present is, indeed, a day of trial, of severer trial, whether we consider its probable duration, or the dark clouds with which it is overspread, than this country has ever experienced. We can as yet discover no end of our difficulties—we

can anticipate no secure termination of the contest: but unless we resolutely maintain that contest until it be *securely* terminated; until a state of peace, instead of being attended with an increase of danger, will be less perilous than a state of war; until, in short, far brighter prospects open upon us; desolation, such as has not been hitherto known, at least in modern times, must be our lot. In such a situation, the danger to which we are most exposed, is that of being, at length, wearied out and disheartened, on finding, year after year, that notwithstanding all our exertions, and all our successes, we cannot catch any distinct views, however distant, of a state of national repose and safety. On this subject I have already, on another occasion, presumed to warn my countrymen; and the case will justify a repetition of the warning, that, “unless it shall please providence to give a great and sudden turn to public affairs, other virtues must be called into exercise, besides those which are now admirably displayed by this country. If we would ultimately preserve our native land from slavery; if, looking beyond the dangers of the moment, we would secure that national independence, for which the British people, like one man, have rushed into the field to meet the insulting foe; if we would place our wives and children beyond the reach of horrors, the very contemplation of which freezes our blood, but against which our drawn swords are now their only protection; if, in short, we would bequeath to our descendants any other portion than the most degrading subjection, and the most bitter wretchedness; to that patriotic spirit, to that martial ardour, which will render the history of the present moment one of the most brilliant in the records of this country, we must take care to superadd the less splendid, but not less indispensable, virtues, of *patience*, *perseverance*, and *fortitude*. We must not suffer ourselves to be wearied out by any length of contest; we must not be disheartened by any failure of efforts; we must not be induced, by any temporary or partial success, to relax our exertions for permanent security; and what, after so long an enjoyment of prosperity, may be more difficult than all the rest, we must resolve cheerfully to submit to whatever privations so severe a struggle for all that is dear to us may render necessary. We must, in short, obtain that firmness and self-command, which alone can enable us to encounter those difficulties, and to endure those disappointments, which it may be our lot to experience, before we can again enjoy the sweets of repose.”

\* A view of the moral state of society at the close of the 18th century.

There is one quality in particular, the cultivation of which is of such importance in a contest like the present, that it ought not to be passed over without distinct notice. I mean a disposition to internal harmony, concord, and co-operation. We should cherish every disposition, feeling and habit, which are favourable to their growth and vigour; remembering that whatever is adverse to their improvement tends to endanger the security of all that is dear and valuable in social life.

We confess these ideas are rather gloomy: present trouble, future trouble, perpetual trouble! our author does not "prophesy smooth things," however: yet we indulge a hope, that he, as well as ourselves, will live to see some of those dark clouds dispersed, on which he now bends his anxious eye, and in which his imagination discovers the violence of future hurricanes, the widely spreading devastations of irresistible tornadoes!

A third particular in which we agree with Mr. B., is, a strong conviction of the power of good example; and this remedy for our moral diseases is of a nature so pleasant, and adapted to counteract evils so numerous, that we recommend it without the smallest hesitation. Like Shakespeare's Mercy,

— It is twice blessed;

It blesses him that gives, and him that takes, and no man ever did good to any other person by this means, without doing abundantly more to himself.

The most general and obvious of those means, is the powerfully attractive force of good example, which has an invariable tendency to excite men to the love and practice of virtue. The desire of happiness, which is the universal principle of action in the human breast, impels mankind to esteem those who evidently contribute to the general felicity. Now the connection between virtue and happiness is so manifest, and the former tends so directly and so invariably to promote the latter, both in individuals and communities, that none but the most abandoned can withhold their admiration from the truly virtuous character; while the captivating model displayed by such a character is wonderfully calculated, by means of the fascinating charm of imitation, not only to reclaim the vicious, but also to animate and assist the virtuous in their struggles with temptation. If such be the beneficial tendency of good example, what imperious motives are suggested by the present awful state of the world, to induce every one, who considers himself enlisted in the cause of virtue, to be more than ordi-

narily attentive to his deportment? It ought not to satisfy him that his conduct is correct, that it is free from every thing which can have an injurious tendency; he ought to endeavour, to the utmost of his power, to render it *exemplary*, that it may have the effect of alluring others to the practice of every religious and moral duty. But, for that purpose, he must be careful not to forget that, without humility and meekness, the brightest examples, though they excite admiration, will ever fail to produce imitation. These qualities are, indeed, the very key-stone of virtue, without which, besides being altogether defective as a model, it must also be devoid of strength and stability; insomuch that the good, when destitute of such qualities, (if, indeed, goodness can exist without them) not only lose all their influence upon the bad, but are destitute of coherence and harmony among themselves; nay, they are even repulsive to one another, and, consequently, incapable of mutual co-operation in the cause which, individually, they endeavour to serve.

We admit, also, without reserve, the right of admonition in those who can appeal with decorous modesty, to their own deportment: and when benevolence has condescended to precede exhortations and counsels, we believe, the heart is most open to receive them with attention, we might justly say, with affection. Yes, sir, much good has been done, much is still doing, by the kindness of superiors to inferiors, throughout this kingdom; displayed, not in ostentation, nor even in broad day-light, but with a privacy which eludes observation, with a gentleness which descends as silently as the fleecy snow from heaven, with a cheerfulness which exhilarates the giver no less than the receiver, with a disinterestedness which awaits its reward when the last echo of human applause shall have ceased its vibration—But, it shall be rewarded: in what manner, we leave to the gracious disposer of all events; and we appeal to our highly favoured Britain in proof that hitherto our security has kept pace with our benevolence, private and national.

*The Alexandriad.* Being an humble attempt to enumerate in rhyme some of those acts which distinguish the reign of the Emperor Alexander. Royal 4to. pp. 24. Price 2s. 6d Westley, London, 1805.

A poem in praise of a crowned head will always be liable to suspicion of flattery.

tery : even truth itself, wears somewhat of a different appearance, than if it were addressed to a private individual. When public measures are commended in an emperor, an Englishman is apt to enquire, what might have been said against them by Opposition?—when private virtues are celebrated, the authorities of the writer, and his means of information, are seldom admitted to pass without enquiry. Such is the unavoidable *drawback* on poems addressed to princes : independent of every allusion to the words *fee* or *reward*.

We are so far prejudiced in favour of the Emperor Alexander, as to believe that he discharges the arduous duties of that exalted station in which his birth has placed him, with the most upright intentions, with great readiness, consideration, and firmness ; with every ability for government which God and nature, and his country have bestowed on him : and that the general welfare of his extensive dominions is the object of his heart, as it is of his office. Without, therefore, deviating into the enquiry whether this Emperor combines whatever is excellent in the characters of Atrides, Achilles, Nestor, Ulysses, and Eneas, (p. 2) or whether the Empress blends the charms of Cytherea's goddess with those of Minerva, Suada, Alcesta, Hesperia, and Helen, (p. 13) we shall commend the notes as containing information and learning ; and shall present a specimen of the poetry, in order that the poet may speak for himself.

As when the sun first bursting into light,  
With placid smiles, dispels the gloom of night,  
A gentle fire shines mildly round his head,  
And rosy blushes the pale clouds o'erspread ;  
Yet e'er the god his sultry course pursues,  
He bathes his tresses in ambrosial dews,  
So here, bless'd promise of a genial day,  
A pensive lustre ting'd the rising ray ;  
ALEXIS' grief empearl'd th' ethereal gleam,  
Temper'd its fire, and dignify'd its beam.

While thus the son, by gentle nature mov'd,  
Mourns o'er the parent whom he fondly lov'd,  
The Monarch's soul a thousand duties share,  
Mankind his family !—the world his care ! \*  
Mercy with sweet enrichment from his mind  
Now mounts, seraphic, on the searching wind :

\* The first acts of Alexander's reign realised the expectations of the world, and exhibited the benevolence of his nature in the most impressive manner. His accession to the throne was announced early on the 19th March, 1801. On the day following, he went to the senate, and re-

Now through the dungeon's gloomy sorrow breaks ;  
Now from the languid limb the fetter shakes ;  
Now wings her flight o'er cold Siberia's plains,  
Cheers the poor exile, and dissolves his chains ;  
Inspires new being with Promethean breath,  
And sweetly shines amidst the waste of death. p. 5.

See the blythe peasant rais'd to man's estate,  
With growing thought, and new-born pride elate,  
With willing labour tills the grateful soil,  
Secure to reap the produce of his toil.  
Sweet liberty descends to nerve his arms, [charms  
And through his waking soul breathes all her  
His cares, his fears, his sorrow she beguiles,  
And decks e'en poverty in cheerful smiles.  
See, where he views with ardent, doubting eyes, }  
And awkward gratitude and glad surprise, }  
About him shoot unhop'd felicities :  
While from a mass, so late but breathing earth,  
Love and allegiance burst at once to birth. p. 7.

Science, † late fainting 'midst the savage gore,  
Which stain'd and delug'd poor Italia's shore,  
Affrighted fled the ruthless shock of war,  
Inspir'd and guided by the northern star,  
On ALEXANDER's royal breast reclines, [shines ;  
And cherish'd there, with mild enforcement  
Bright round his throne her ample wings expand,  
And scatter blessings o'er a grateful land.  
'Midst|| Dorpat's gloom she sheds a genial ray,  
And pours through Charkoff's wild, the mental day ;  
Neglected Wilna ‡ gladdens at the sight,  
And proudly glows with renovated light ;  
A city's wealth here feeds the sacred flame,  
And here Odessa swells to Nicolae's fame. p. 12.

stored its authority. He suppressed the state-inquisition which had been guilty of the greatest tyranny and injustice—he gave liberty to the state prisoners arbitrarily confined in the several fortresses—recalled the exiles—abolished the insulting ordinances about dress, allowing every one to deck his person agreeable to his fancy ; and exonerated the inhabitants of the capital from the troublesome duty of alighting from their carriages at the approach of any of the imperial family. He dismissed from office many persons undeserving the stations they filled, and corrected numerous abuses which had crept into the military as well as the civil department.—In short, he did every thing that the most comprehensive judgment, or the most virtuous heart could suggest.—Amongst other ukases which were issued on the day succeeding his accession, was one for reviving and confirming all the regulations of the late Empress Catherine for the encouragement of industry and commerce.

† Alexander has invited men of genius from every country to settle in his dominions, and afforded them the most liberal protection.

‡ Vide Panorama, p. 414, 415.

|| His Majesty has revived the university of Wilna, and has granted 105,000 roubles in silver annually for its support.

*Mélanges de Physiologie, de Physique et de Chimie, &c. &c.* Miscellanies of Physiology, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, &c. By Claude Roucher De Ratte, &c. With this *modest* epigraph.

Exegi, monumentum ære perennius,  
Regaliq; situ pyramidum altius.

Paris, 2 vol. 8vo. pp. Price 16s. 1806.  
Dulau and Co.

A strange production this, which leaves far behind it, the labours of all former physiologists! The ingenious researches of those gentlemen on the human frame, went no farther, than to ascertain the nature and functions of our organs, the causes and effects of their irritability and sensibility, and the reciprocal influence they exert on each other, and on the general system in the same individual. But our author scorns such contracted limits, and sturdily maintains, that by the sympathetic connexion which exists between the corresponding organs of different individuals, we may, actually, be affected with every sensation of another, even at a great distance, and in spite of our reluctance to submit to it. He then proceeds to apply his doctrine to each particular organ.

He affirms, for instance, that by steadfastly fixing an object, he has made it visible to people far away from it, and completely out of sight of it. The sense of smelling, and that of tasting may likewise, we learn, be gratified by *proxy*; although the person who is to feast on the second-hand sensation, is himself beyond the reach of the effluvia. Our author insists that this is no fiction, as some ignorant people grossly and arrogantly affirm; however he restricts the distance of sympathetic enjoyment to 300 feet: but then, his only indispensable requisite is, intensity of thought, and profound meditation on the subject to be enjoyed. He observes, very judiciously, that men of letters possess this requisite in perfection; and cheers us with the prospect of our participation in a Guildhall dinner, notwithstanding the formidable battalions of porters and beadles, which blockade the avenues. Perhaps, as M. Claude Roucher de Ratte did not write for Englishmen, he had in idea the savoury *haut goût* which emanates from certain French dishes of extensive celebrity: and these we confess we give him leave *ex animo* to station immovably at the most extreme distance

admitted by his hypothesis, or to double the interval, if he please: but, if the question concern good roast beef, we beg leave to acquaint him that our blunt feelings can never be brought to enjoy the *distant* flavour, no, nor gratification by proxy, nor second-hand festivity. Nothing but an absolute approximation and relish will satisfy the characteristic cravings of a British appetite. A sirloin — distant 300 feet! No, Sir, one hundredth part of the distance is a misery: and we confidently make our appeal to the approaching festivities of Christmas, when our readers will enjoy repeated opportunities of resolving this question by experiment. Q. E. D.

He proceeds afterwards to unfold a still more marvellous discovery; of which we have seen only the forerunners, and which is to carry his name to the most distant climes and generations. We shall give it in his own words:

*"I have discovered that we may know the thoughts of another person, and transmit our own, without the assistance of words, without any motion of the lips, without any signs, and without seeing one another."*

"When we want to know a truth, which we suspect is carefully concealed from us, we have only to press with our fingers the cartilaginous part of the first false ribs, near the heart, towards the *sternum*, and then, put a categorical question to the person from whom we expect information, at the distance requisite in all sympathetic phenomena (from 30 to 300 feet). It is not necessary that the question should be expressed by word of mouth; the thought alone mentally uttered is sufficient. Nor is it necessary that the two persons should see each other.

"If the requisite conditions have been fulfilled, the person who is thus interpellated, will, if the conjecture be right, experience in the region of the heart, a kind of pricking, like the stinging of ants, which, by a sympathetic affection, will be transmitted to the other. In the contrary case neither will feel any thing!"

This wonderful discovery is indeed liable to some inconveniencies; the more so, as our author assures us, for which we give him credit, that it is within the reach of any old woman; and requires only attention, a little practice, and a proportionable quantum of faith. We may, for instance, in spite of ourselves, have the ideas of others insensibly inoculated into

our minds. But, says our author, those intruders are easily distinguished from the genuine offspring. And to prevent inquisitive impertinents from prying into our very souls, we have nothing more to do than to put our hand, (either right or left,) on the *occiput*, while we are thinking.

Moralists tell us, and philosophers agree with them, that every good has its evil: even this invaluable discovery itself, appears by the confession of its parent to be attended by evils of moment and magnitude, for, notwithstanding all his precautions, our unfortunate author has suffered most severely from his own discovery. His thoughts have been stolen from him, half formed, which has induced him to hurry the printing of them, in their present undigested state. Nor is this all: his personal cogitations have been maliciously disturbed, by the unwarrantable introduction of other people's thoughts, into his brains; mobs at a distance and out of his sight have surrounded his study, compressing their *occiputs*, and tearing their hair, in order to confuse his ideas; wounds have been inflicted on the hearts of dead animals, that he might feel the sympathetic anguish; nay, and shooting pains have been inflicted on his head, exactly in the places from whence sprout the horns in animals, for purposes the very reverse of benevolent! Practice has, at last, enabled him to guard, in some measure, against these persecutions, but the waggish authors of them are the objects of his most bitter execrations. And very deservedly, for most surely there would be no living in peace in this world, if every man who chooses may by pressing his fingers on the cartilaginous part of the first false ribs, put categorical questions and receive categorical answers, before we have time to defend our *occiputs*: a cunning fellow who has filled both the hands of his adversary, with loaves and fishes, for instance, may contrive effectually to *pump* the truth out of him before he lets go his hold.

His discovery is, nevertheless, as we may well suppose, the most sublime and the most useful which ever blessed mankind. At the end of the first volume, in which it is fully detailed, he seriously proposes new legislative measures, which are to have no other basis. For instance, to bring to justice a debtor against whom the creditor has no proofs, and who denies

his debt; to receive the last instructions of a dying man who has lost the use of his speech, &c. He proposes also to make use of this discovery for the administration of police, for the erection of a new kind of sympathetic telegraphs, and for the better obtaining the truth in auricular confession.

We are afraid, however, that these laws would be absolutely superfluous: for if we could suppose (a case indeed not properly supposeable) that a statesman should say one thing and mean another; or that a pious confessor, by mere inadvertence, should approximate nearer than sympathetic distance (30 to 300 feet) of his fair penitent, how easily might either exclaim against the ideas which had been infused into him, by some malignant but invisible *dæmon*, whether human or spiritual, before he had defended himself by clapping either hand on his *occiput*: and what are the true principles of justice in cases of such extraneous infusions, our author has not condescended to inform us.

The second volume contains essays on electricity, in galvanism, and on the magnetic fluid.

The expectations of our readers cannot have been much raised by the specimen we have given them of the author's sobriety of thought; not that he is quite so preposterous in his ideas on physics and chemistry, as on physiology: yet his *new views* on these subjects are mostly either wild combinations of received theories, or new colourings given to abandoned systems. Such is, for instance, the supposed existence of the principle of sulphur, which he represents as a modification of hydrogen, and as the universal principle of combustion, in fact the phlogiston of Macquer, Kirwan, &c. Such is his pretended explanation of the positive and negative electricity of Franklin, and others; instead of which, he adopts the appellation of resinous and vitreous, given by Grey, Boyle, &c. and more recently by Haüy. He then *discovers* that resinous substances are rendered by friction capable of absorbing a greater quantity of electrical fluid; that they do not produce negative electricity, but a privation of positive electricity, in bodies brought into contact with them; or within their atmosphere. The want of method and of perspicuity so remarkable in this compilation, would not have deterred us from attempting to follow our author, could we have

rationally expected to gather some useful information by our labour. But whatever appears new in his assertions is wholly unsupported by experiment. Nothing, perhaps has more contributed to retard the progress of real science than such unchecked ebullitions of fancy; and so convinced are we of this, that we prefer to the most brilliant but unsupported system of the most ingenious man, the simple, but well ascertained experiment of the humblest chymist.

But we must not part with M. Roucher in so formal a manner; not, at least, without thanking him for his kindness. He has been unwilling that any of the good things he has ever said should escape us. And he has accordingly prefixed at the beginning of his work a most ranting speech, publicly delivered on the *glorious 18th of Brumaire*. His amenity has also led him besides to intersperse delightful extracts from one of his brother's poems, for though, says he, in one place, *Racine* has written on the same subject, yet it is very natural that I should quote my own brother. This reminds us of an anecdote of the French poet, Piron, whose conduct, like his muse, was under no remarkable restraint. He was once brought, for some midnight exploit, before the divisional commissary of police, who, with the stern face of office asked him the usual questions, his name, his profession, &c. which he no sooner knew, than assuming a most benignant countenance, "Come," says he, "we are all friends here; I have a brother who is a poet also." "That may very well be," answered the cynic Piron, "for I have also a brother, who is a most confounded blockhead."

M. Roucher's brother was one of the party present at M. de Cazotte's prophecy.—See pages 67 and 533—but more of him hereafter.

*Voyage en Italie et en Sicile, &c.* Travels in Italy and Sicily in 1801-1802, by M. Creuzé de Lesser, Paris, Didot, 8vo. 1806. Price 8s. pp 372. Dulau and Co.

A hasty journey over a beaten track, written after a lapse of time, with the avowed intention of contradicting all former travellers. Indeed, we should have dismissed this work without ceremony, but that it furnishes us with an occasion of cautioning our readers against the systematical deceptions of modern French writers.

We have been long accustomed to con-

sider French vanity as a harmless national infirmity, for which every allowance was to be made; but our author thinks the chief defect in the character of his countrymen is *too much modesty*! We however, can no longer smile at extravagant pretensions, which enforced by arms and upheld by fraud, threaten the liberties of all other nations, as a devoted race of inferior beings. This, incredible as it may seem, is at present the constant theme of French writers; and not a publication appears, in which the idea is not directly or indirectly conveyed. It has even been roundly asserted, that whenever the French invade a country, they are only re-entering into possession of their own legitimate property. M. Creuzé de Lesser, as a courtier, wrote for no other purpose, but to contribute his share of support to this arrogant system; for which he is probably ere now rewarded. He contemptuously looks down on the unfortunate Italians, as a race hardly worthy of being his master's slaves. The country itself is not more favourably treated: and delightful Italy, is pronounced to be scarcely habitable for a Frenchman. Even Sicily which our traveller hardly saw, loses with him her ancient reputation, and her fruitful plains are compared to the dreary wastes (*landes*) of Brittany!

It was natural to expect that in a French work of this description, Britain should come in for a more than ordinary share of abuse, however irrelevant to the subject, and many pages of this volume are, accordingly, devoted to that favourite topic. Even our fair country-women could not escape the illiberal malevolence of the writer, but share the fate of the Venus of Titian, the Aurora of Guido, and the Goddesses of the Carrachi. We give the following passage as a specimen of *modern French gallantry*.

"I have never seen women, who could less pretend to beauty than the Italian; except the five hundred English ladies, who came to Paris, after the peace of Amiens, with such a remarkable confidence, to make us admire their faces, and what is still worse their fashions. This is a new chapter to add to the deceptions of travellers, who for a century past, have agreed with novel-writers in representing the English women as the fairest of the creation, and the men as the wisest. God knows, how we have succeeded in almost

every thing we have borrowed from them! As to the women, who have fondly believed all that has been said in their praise, it would be too hard, perhaps, to undeceive them entirely. But I must own, that since I have, with my own eyes, seen so many of them, of every class; I dare not read a single English novel. I tremble lest the adorable *Clarissa* or the angelical *Amanda* should have a chalk complexion, bad teeth, a bending shape, a strong knit frame and a most enormous foot. This picture is quite different from that usually drawn of English women, but it is not the less true, generally speaking. I take all Paris to witness as to this, and we had much ado, *with all the French politeness*, to prevent our betraying the sensations produced by those foreigners. I will not speak of their dress, which like their carriage, is the reverse of any thing graceful, and the little the French women have condescended to borrow from them, they have been obliged to alter, correct, and, in a manner *create anew*."

Our ingenious and discerning gentleman takes care on the other hand, to inform us of the qualities a woman must possess, to obtain his approbation. We will not quarrel with him on the indispensable qualification of her being a French woman, and a Parisian. But we sincerely congratulate our fair country women on their being strangers to the meretricious graces with which he has decked the idol of his fancy. Censures coming from a man whose taste and heart appear thus equally vitiated, are praises indeed! Who would take the opinion of libidinous satyrs, on the modest charms of "fair Dian's train?"

But to return to M. de Lesser. It may be easily supposed, that, by way of compensation, the French receive from him a tribute of praise, fully equal to the load of abuse he has laid on other nations. To do him justice, he is, on this head, uncommonly diligent in availing himself of every opportunity. Flattery springs up at every step he takes, and no French agent in Italy but is a model of all virtues, and a bright example to the debased inhabitants:

Tous les gens querelleurs, jusqu'aux simples m<sup>â</sup>ns,

Au dire de chacun, étoient des petits saints.

Among other instances, a wonderful escape from shipwreck, in the long and

perilous navigation from Naples to Sicily, gives him an occasion too fair to be unimproved of expatiating in praise of two French sea officers, whose skill and intrepidity effected his preservation. This *naturally* introduces an account of their prowess on that element, against English tars; but our readers will think with us, that when a Frenchman is so lost to truth and justice, as to give the palm of skill and intrepidity in marine affairs to his own nation, it is high time to avail ourselves of a liberty of which France has not been able, hitherto, to deprive us, that of closing the work and dismissing it with scorn.

One reflection, however, we may be permitted to address to our ladies. This Frenchman speaks the sentiments of many of his nation, who, while in company with English women, affect to admire English beauty; but we know, that after they are out of sight and hearing, they ridicule those very persons and perfections which they had professed to admire. There is, moreover, a bitterness in their ridicule, proportionate to the satisfaction they had pretended, and fully coextensive with those compliments, which in expressions of affected ecstasy they had lavished on the subjects of their praise and speculation. We deny not that France has produced men of honour; we have known many: but they were never equally voluble with those whose interested motives animated their loquacity: they dealt less in flattery, but more in truth: and if their promises were less copious, their performance was more certain.

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*Neufte Entdekungen, &c.* New Discoveries on the Origin and Propagation of Small-Pox and of the Venereal Disease. By Schaufus. 160 pages in 8vo. Leipzig. Feind. 14 gr.

To explain the origin or the age of small pox, the author quotes a passage in the travels of Sonnerat, who says, "that "Mariatale, mother of Vichnou was the "Goddess who presided over small pox, "and that this employment had been already assigned to her, previous to the "eighth incarnation of Vichnou, when "the coast of Malabar was still covered "by the sea." Hence the author infers, that as the sea rises four feet in every century, small pox must have been known

in India, more than four thousand years ago. According to him, India has been likewise the parent of the venereal disorder, which he says, was brought into Europe by the Bohemians in the fifteenth century. The proofs of these two assertions would lead us too far, and we refer the curious to the work itself, in which they will also find conjectures on the Asiatic origin of American nations.

There appears to be a contradiction in our author's mode of calculation; for if the sea still rises, the coast of Malabar instead of emerging, must be immersed deeper and deeper.

This article is translated from a foreign journal; and we suspect a mistake in the critic who drew up the report; or of the press.

*New Globes, Celestial and Terrestrial,* made by J. Carey, Strand, London.

Prices of 9 inches, from £2. 16s to £4. 4s. 12 inches from £3. 13s. 6d to £5. 10s. 21 inches from £9. 9s to £16. 16s according to their fittings up.

We have been induced, not less by our inclination than by our duty, to inspect the Globes of a new appearance, lately published by Mr. Carey. Their general effect is very neat and elegant: but we think the terrestrial globe rather too highly tinted, especially the water. Possibly Mr. Lowrie's new manner of colouring the water in maps, by lines drawn with uncommon truth and beauty, may have given somewhat of a tone to our geographers: but, we must confess, that however exquisite may be his execution, the employment of it in this instance, does not increase our satisfaction. It produces a too powerful opposition between the land and water, and too strongly distinguishes what already with proper management, was sufficiently distinct. Mr. Carey's celestial globe, is composed on the same principle as the Astrarium, reviewed in p. 76. The stars are extremely distinct, and being relieved from their cumbersome companions are more intelligible to the eye: but our objection still recurs, that the *History of the Heavens* is omitted by the non-insertion of the constellation figures. The regions they occupy are, indeed, marked by slight division lines; yet we think occult delineations of the objects themselves might have been introduced, without any disadvantage. The places of the stars appear to us to be laudably correct,

*Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Isaac Watts, D. D.* with extracts from his correspondence. 8vo. pp. 177. price 2s. 6d. Williams and Co. London, 1806.

THERE is no great difficulty, we believe, in extracting from the works of such a man as Dr. Watts: not a line of whose productions ever had the slightest tendency to do harm. "Few men," says Dr. Johnson, "have left behind them such purity of character, or such monuments of laborious piety." . . . "He is at least one of those few poets with whom (even) youth and ignorance may be safely pleased; and happy will be that reader whose mind is disposed by his verses, or his prose, to copy his benevolence to men, and his reverence to God." After this opinion of our eminent critic, we cannot but commend the pamphlet before us: yet we should at all times prefer a complete work of the Dr.'s to excerpts. In fact, we have never seen a selection which satisfied us; since there evidently appears something incongruous in mingling verses intended for the lips of a child, with Pindarics descriptive of the loftiest themes: each alone is commendable, but both are injured by association. In this pamphlet, the life is given more at large than usual; and it may be read with advantage, though we do not perceive much that is new in it. We learn without surprise, that the Dr. wished to have corrected some things in his hymns: we wish he had done so; but, if this be our judgment on good Dr. Watts's performances, whose devotion was guided by learning, what must be our opinion of those imitations, which since his day have deluged certain religious interests? productions, possessing neither the Dr.'s learning, good sense, sobriety of thought, candour of manner, poetical talents, (nor even tolerable rhimes, the lowest branch of poetry,) to recommend them!

These observations are not intended for the present pamphlet, which contains, besides the life, only letters to or from this illustrious divine. Among them we find one to the Dr. from Gibson, Bishop of London; and one from the Dr. to the Bishop; another from the Archbishop of York, &c.

The portrait prefixed is a pretty performance, and we believe, is authentic: but why, if so, was not the place where it is preserved mentioned, together with the name of the painter?

*Les quatre Fondateurs des Dynasties Françaises.* The four founders of the French Dynasties: by Dubroca. 1 vol. 8vo. 8 fr. common paper, 13 fr. 50 c. fine paper. Dubroca and Fantin.

The aim of this author is to draw a kind of parallel between the different changes which have taken place in the French monarchy, and to prove that they have always arisen from the principle of gratitude, as displayed towards those who have rendered great service to the state. It comprises a history of the establishment of the French monarchy by Clovis: the accession of the royal dynasties of Pepin and Hugo Capet; and the founding of the French empire by Napoleon. Portraits of these personages, with an engraved allegorical frontispiece, illustrate and embellish the work.

*Bibliothèque Historique.* The Historical library by J. F. Née de la Rochelle; a work adopted in the libraries of the Lyceums. 1 vol. 8vo. Bidault, 6fr.

A selection of the most approved works on history, geography, chronology, politics, and the law of nations, composed in French or translated into that language: it is accompanied by several opinions relative to the principal historians, greek, latin, and modern, extracted from the writings of Lamotte le Vayer, d'Argenson, Henault and Mably.

*Mémoire sur le Lin de Sibérie.* An essay on Siberian flax, by J. B. Buc'hoz. 8vo. Mad. Buc'hoz. 2fr. 90c.

Siberian flax is stated by M. Buc'hoz to be far superior to that in ordinary use. This work contains also remarks on *hemp*, and on the best method of improving it in its progress through the hands of the workman: on other vegetable productions employed in manufactures, on such as afford *tannin*; on marine productions from which *soda* may be extracted; on the cultivation of these plants, and their employment in various modes.

*Atlas der alten Welt;* Atlas of the ancient World, in 12 maps, drawn by U. Vieth, and explained by tables by P. Funk, 2d edition revised and augmented. Weimar 18xd. 12gr.

The 12 maps of this work are:

1. The globe, according to the ideas of Homer, Dionysius, and Eratosthenes.
- 2. India and Persia, with that part of Upper Asia, known to the ancients.—

3. Asia Minor, with Syria and the Black Sea.—4. Palestine.—5. Arabia and Egypt.—6. Africa as known to the ancients.—7. Greece.—8. Italy.—9. Ancient Rome, in the time of Aurelian.—10. Spain and Gaul.—11. The British islands.—12. Germany, Rhetia, Pannonia, Dacia, and Mæsia.

*Repositorium für die Geschichte, &c.*

Historical, Statistical and Political Archives, by F. Lueder, No. 1 of Vol. 2. 8vo. pp. 150. Berlin, Frœhlich. 12gr.

THE two following interesting memoirs compose this number. 1. The finances of the republic of the Netherlands, and of the province of Holland in particular, an extract from an unpublished report of the committee of finances, made 14th December, 1797. According to this report the consolidated debt of the province of Holland, amounted, Jan. 1, 1795, to 422,345,955 florins: the ordinary revenues, during the years 1788—1794, to 15,778,952 florins annually; the extraordinary revenues to 8,459,500 florins; the expenses to 32,614,292 florins, leaving a deficit of more than 8,000,000 florins. The second memoir contains a survey of the progress of knowledge in Germany.

*Tafel der Culturgewächse in Europa.* A

table of the vegetables cultivated in Europe, arranged according to the geographical order of the climates, by C. Ritter. One sheet, folio, and a map. Schnessenthal, Library of the Institute. 8gr.

This table commences with some observations on the luxuriance of vegetation as caused by the increased intensity of heat, founded on the greater or less abundance of plants produced in warm or cold countries. The author then proceeds to notice the gradation and difference of vegetation on mountains and in plains: the plantation or diffusion of plants by means of seed, carried by the winds by currents in the sea, and by other means.

He arranges the vegetable kingdom into

- 1 Corn.
- 2 Vegetables cultivated in gardens.
- 3 Fruit trees.
- 4 Plants employed in commerce.

The degree of latitude necessary to the production of each is noticed, and the map annexed to the table, indicates the geographical and physical climates, with their principal productions.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE PERSONS INCLUDED  
IN THE PROPHECY OF M. DE CAZOTTE.

[See pages 64 and 70, Review of M. de la Harpe's Works.]

That extraordinary paper which M. de la Harpe left behind him, and which we presented to the public by an accurate translation in our first number, has excited a prevailing curiosity, as to its history, and its fulfilment; we have therefore requested from a gentleman, every way competent to the subject, such further information as may assist us in forming a judgment of it; and this will be faithfully communicated to our readers, as opportunity permits.

M. de la Harpe does not name the *place* where the conversation occurred; but, from recollection of the persons then in high life, and a combination of general circumstances, there is no doubt of its having been at the house of the Duke de Nivernois, who was a member of the Academy, a man who delighted in the convivial parties of the literati, and had regular days appointed for receiving them at his table. That he was "a man of the highest talents," as M. de la Harpe describes him, his works sufficiently prove. The *titled* part of the company agrees with this suggestion.

As the narration of M. de la Harpe leaves the character of M. Cazotte in a considerable degree of obscurity, and as the events of his life are no less striking than those which befell his companions, we shall insert, in a future Number, so much of his history as is necessary for the information of our readers. It is clearly understood, that, without exception, the subjects of these remarks were atheists; which renders the confidence they placed in prediction so much the more remarkable: as, where blind chance prevails, on what principles can a plan of events, which is clearly implied in prediction, be either supposed or supported?

SEBASTIEN-ROCH-NICOLAS CHAMFORT

Was born of obscure parents at Clermont in Auvergne; he gave very early proofs of attachment to those principles which have been the cause of such dreadful calamities to mankind, and he was well known as a literary character of eminence before the revolution. He was educated at the college des Grassins, from whence he was expelled for his ill-conduct, along with the celebrated Letourneur, the translator of a variety of works from the

English\*. They were afterwards received with great indulgence, and reinstated in the college, which indulgence they very ill requited. Upon being pressed to take his degrees for the church, Chamfort answered, "I never will be a priest; I too much love repose, philosophy, women, honour, and true glory." He therefore finally quitted college, and was reduced to the most abject distress, subsisting only by writing for a few journalists, and sermons for priests, whom he so much despised. He wrote for the booksellers, *le Vocabulaire François*; and, notwithstanding his extreme poverty, foretold that he should become a member of the Royal Academy, and be received with pleasure by the great, "whom (said he) I despise, but who will make my fortune, and enable me to live *en philosophe*." In 1764, his play, entitled *la Jeune Indienne*, appeared, and was well received; but his great irregularities and debauched life deranged his health, and prevented him from following up this good fortune, and plunged him into a state of extreme misery. He now became acquainted with the Abbé Laroche, who, upon the death of Helvetius, recommended him to Lord Huntingdon, as qualified to succeed him in accompanying two young Englishmen of rank in a two years' tour through Italy. This he would not accept of, although he was offered 1500 pounds for his trouble; but finding his health reinstated, he preferred a life of dissipation to a situation of confinement, and some responsibility. In 1770, he produced his *Marchand de Smyrne*, which had great success, and contributed greatly to his fame. He was afterwards placed on the pension list for 1200 livres, as assistant writer to the *Mercure*. He first became acquainted with the Duchess de Grammont, at Barreges, where his deranged state of health obliged him to retire for the benefit of the waters of that celebrated place. She introduced him to her brother, the Duc de Choiseuil, at Chanteloup, from which time he got easy access to the circles of the great, whose ruin was his constant object. In 1776, he published his *Dictionnaire des Théâtres*, and his famous tragedy of *Mustapha* was performed and ushered to the world before the court at Fontainebleau; it met with such applause, that the King granted him another pension, and the present Prince of Condé gave him an appointment in his household, which, although a sinecure†, yet he soon relinquished,

\* The same, we believe, who translated Cibber's comedy of *Love's last Shift*, by the phrase *la dernière Chemise de l'Amour*.

† Grouvelle, his friend, undertook to perform all the labour of the situation; the same Grouvelle that read the sentence of death to the unfortunate Louis XVI, during which time Santerre, the brewer (now a bankrupt and a vagabond), was seen to smile,

notwithstanding the kindness he always experienced from that Prince.

On the death of M. de Sainte Palaye, he was elected a member of the Royal Academy; he was afterwards patronized by the Comte de Vaudreuil, in whose hotel he had apartments. About this period commenced his acquaintance with Mirabeau, which became so intimate, that he was known to have assisted him in many of his famous speeches; and it is very certain, that the best passages in Mirabeau's work on the order of Cincinnatus, printed at London, were written by Chamfort\*.

When the revolution commenced, it absorbed all his thoughts and all his attention; he hailed it, like a late great patriot of our own country, as "the most stupendous monument of human wisdom." He therefore mixed with the people, and encouraged them in all their excesses; it was his sole delight; he totally absorbed himself in it; nor could France boast of a more violent and extravagant partisan for the republican faction; "for," as Marmontel justly remarks, "his sour, discontented, and petulant humour could never bear superiority of rank and fortune; they ever wounded his jealous pride. He never pardoned the rich and the great the opulence of their houses, nor the delicacies of their tables, both of which he was always glad to partake of, and would privately flatter their owners in the most fulsome manner, to obtain their interest in procuring him pensions from the court, with which he was never contented. "These people," said he to Florian, "ought to procure me as much as 20,000 livres a year; I am sure I deserve that, at least." At the very moment he was partaking their bounties, he was planning the destruction† of them and their families, as the following conversation will prove; in which will be seen, that the great patriot Mirabeau, as well as himself, was in the secret, and even preparing to put in execution the prophetic words of the *illuminé* Cazotte; with this difference, Cazotte saw his own fate, while Chamfort's vanity blinded him from either foreseeing, or even believing it when foretold to him.

"As," says Marmontel, "I knew Chamfort was the confident and bosom friend of Mirabeau, I determined to have some conver-

sation with him, that I might be in possession of intelligence of what was going on from the fountain-head. Accordingly, about three months before the surprize of the Bastille, we being accidentally left alone one day at the Louvre, (after a meeting of the Academy had been held,) entered into conversation, and the following was the substance.

C. What, then, you are not chosen deputy?

M. No; and I console myself like the fox in the fable—the grapes are too sour.

C. Indeed, I do not think they are ripe enough;—your mind is of a cast too soft and flexible for what is necessary to be done; you must be kept for another legislature: you are excellent for erecting, but good for nothing for destroying.

M. Destroying!—You alarm me; I thought we only wanted repairs!

C. True; but repairs often entail ruins; and, to be free, our edifice is so bad, that I should not be surprized if it were found necessary to destroy it entirely.

M. Destroy it entirely?

C. Ay, and why not? Surely, you would not be in despair if you were to hear no more of eminences, grandeurs, titles, coats of arms, nobility, high and low clergy?

M. Equality is nothing more than a chimaera, which ambition presents to vanity; and the nation does not even dream of what you mention.

C. True; but do you think the nation knows what it wants?—It is a large flock, that is intent only upon grazing, and with good dogs the shepherds may lead as they like. No, my friend, neither your old regime, your religion, your manners, nor all your antique prejudices, merit that we should pay any attention to them; the whole is a disgrace to the present age, and must give way to a new plan.

M. Give way!—What is to become of the throne and the altar?

C. They must both fall together; and, believe me, the difficulties have all been foreseen, and the means are all ready; though the people may disapprove, it will be only timidly; and we have plenty of hearty fellows ready, who have nothing to lose, and who believe they perceive every thing to gain, to keep them in order. To raise insurrections, we have money, plots of scarcity, famine, eternal alarms, horrors, and the madness of terror and rage to keep up the business. Believe me, your speakers in the tribune are not to be compared to our Demosthenes's at half-a-crown a head, who in the public-houses, or the public squares, in the gardens, and on the quays, announce ravages of all kinds, fires, villages destroyed, scenes of blood and massacre, plots for besieging and starving Paris; these are what I call eloquent men. We have already tried the

\* In a letter of Mirabeau to Chamfort, dated from London in 1784, we find the following passage: "Oh, mon cher et digne Chamfort, je sens qu'en vous perdant, je perds une partie de mes forces; on m'a ravi mes fleches."—Relative to an anecdote of the great and good Mirabeau, our readers are requested to explore the registers of the Old Bailey about this period.

† It was Chamfort that invented the phrase, *guerre aux châteaux, paix aux chaumières*.

experiment; and you would be surprized to know at how little expense the Duke of Orleans has destroyed the manufactory of Reveillon. Indeed, Mirabeau says very pleasantly, that, with a thousand louis-d'or, we can make a capital sedition.

*M.* Thus your experiments are crimes, and your militia are robbers.

*C.* Yes, and it must be so; for the advantage of the people in revolutions is to have no morals at all. Mirabeau says rightly, "that none of our old virtues will be of any service to us, and the people must resign them all; and this is merely what is necessary for the revolution." Mirabeau knows that the Duke of Orleans is a coward, and that to depend on him is building on a rotten foundation; but he is popular: he hates the King; he detests the Queen. As for leaders, we shall find plenty among the people, when they have once turned rebels; for you know well enough they cannot go back, when their only retreat is the scaffold behind them. However, I see my hopes alarm you, for you do not seem to like liberty that is purchased with gold and blood. Do you expect a revolution to be made merely with rose-water?

Here finished the conversation, and Marmontel observes: "Le malheureux s'en est puni en s'égorgeant lui-même, lorsqu'il a connu ses erreurs."—See Marmontel's *Mémoires d'un Père, pour servir à l'Instruction de ses Enfants*. Vol. iv. p. 75 to 85.

He belonged to the Brissotine faction, and Roland got him appointed, in August 1792, national librarian, in conjunction with Carra\*, a wretch covered with crime. He enjoyed this appointment, with 4000 livres per annum, until his death. When the reign of terror commenced, which he had been so instrumental in promoting, he began to perceive his errors; and, when he saw the walls covered with *Fraternité ou la Mort*, he said, "the fraternity of these fellows is that of Cain and Abel." Soon after the fall of his party, the Girondists†, he was sent to prison, with the venerable Barthelemy, keeper of the medals, and author of *Les Voyages du jeune Anacharsis*. Barthelemy‡ was libe-

rated the next day, by the indefatigable exertions of the amiable Duchess de Choiseul; and in a few days after Chamfort had his prison changed, by favour, from the Madelonnettes to his own house, where he was kept in the custody of two gend'armes. Scarcely, however, had a month elapsed, when, one day after dinner, his guards informed him, that they had received orders to re-conduct him to prison. Upon which he obtained permission to go into his bed-room to look out some linen, and instantly locking the door, he charged a pistol, and tried to put an end to his existence by blowing out his brains, but in the hurry he missed his aim, shot off part of his nose, and terribly wounded one eye. Exasperated at finding he had thus failed in his project, he immediately took up his razor, and endeavoured to dispatch himself by cutting his throat; but owing to the extreme agitation of his mind, after various ineffectual attempts, in which he rendered himself a most shocking spectacle, he again failed: he then made several cuts, in vain, to force a passage to his heart, and finally attempted to open his veins that he might bleed to death, in which he did not succeed; at length being quite overcome with weakness, he fell into his chair, where he remained for some time, till his groans and the blood issuing under his door alarmed the people who were waiting for him, who burst open his room, and found him in the most dreadful state that can be imagined. Medical assistance was immediately procured, his wounds were dressed, and in about three weeks he began to recover rapidly, and was enabled to go out for his health, but always attended by one gend'arme at least. Upon being complimented by a friend on his escape from self-murder, he replied, "Ah, my friend, the horrors which I daily see around me almost persuade me to attempt it again." He removed from the national library shortly after to a poor lodging in rue Chabanon, when in a couple of months, from some neglect in not attending properly to his situation, he fell dangerously ill, and though he was attended by the celebrated Dessault, yet he lingered till April 1794, when he expired, and was buried *en philosophe*, without any ceremony; no priest of any kind being permitted to attend him to the grave to perform the funeral rites. His works were collected and published in 1795, in 4 vols. 8vo.

M. BAILLY

Was a celebrated astronomer, and an elegant writer; he was member of the French Royal Academy, as well as of several other academies, and was author of *l'Histoire de l'Astronomie*, and *Lettres sur l'Atlantide*, &c. He was chosen mayor of Paris July 16, 1789, on the assassination of M. de Flesselles, and the next day received Louis XVI

\* In the tribune of the Jacobins, Dec. 1790, this man declared war formally against the Emperor of Germany, demanding 50,000 men, 12 printing-presses, printers, and paper, and he would revolutionize all Germany. He was guillotined.

† Twenty two members of the convention, who were guillotined by Robespierre. Condorcet, Petion, and Roland escaped, to suffer more miserable deaths.

‡ This learned and very respectable man was 78 years of age when he was committed to prison, Sept. 2, 1793. We must defer what we have to relate of him till a further opportunity.

at the Hotel-de-Ville, where he presented him with the national cockade, exclaiming, "Henry IV conquered his people—here the people have re-conquered their King."—He was elected member of the commons (*tiers-état*), and was president at the celebrated sitting of the *jeu de paume*. At this time he was idolized by the populace; but soon after he retired from the mayoralty, and beginning to perceive the fickleness of the people, he came to England, and resided here a short time; he then returned to Paris, where he became as odious as he had formerly been popular. He found it necessary to secrete himself, as well to divert his mind from the horrors of the revolution by study, as to preserve his life. He retired to Melun, from whence he was dragged to Paris, thrown into the prison of les Madelonnettes; shortly after he was moved to the Conciergerie, and informed that his death was resolved on; indeed it was loudly demanded by those wretches the Jacobin club daily paid for such purposes. He was soon conducted to the revolutionary tribunal in the *Palais de Justice*, where he submitted to interrogatories, and was informed that he would be finally judged on the morrow. He was then remanded to prison, and, it is said, entertained hopes of escaping from the fate that awaited him, which we do not believe, as the sequel will prove. However, he was early in the morning of the next day brought up for judgment; and, after going through a mock trial, was condemned to death, although perfectly innocent of the charges brought against him, and, what is still more atrocious, amidst the applauses of the spectators!—The executioners the next day proceeded to perform their sad functions; they cut off his hair, tied his hands behind him, and placing him in the fatal cart, conducted him slowly to the Champ de Mars, about two miles and a half from the prison. It is hardly possible to describe what he suffered during his passage: he was surrounded by a legion of monsters, who abused him in the most vulgar and ferocious manner, hurling upon him the most dreadful imprecations. They spit upon him, and took the red flag which had been tied to the cart, dragged it in the mud of the kennels, then struck him in the face with violence, so that he was covered with mud and wounds in such a manner that scarcely any of his acquaintance could recognise him. They continued this savage atrocity all the way to execution, sometimes burning a flag even in his face; and during the whole time it rained very hard, and was exceedingly cold. At length he arrived at the Champ de Mars, when they made him descend from the cart, and obliged him to walk all round that spacious field whilst the scaffold was erecting. They then ordered the guillotine to be taken away from the spot where it had been placed,

and insisted on its being fixed at the bottom of the Champ de Mars, close to the Seine, in the middle of a heap of excrement. They also forced him to carry part of the scaffold on his back, in performing which he fell on the ground, quite overcome, and fainted. On recovering he beheld the monsters rejoicing at his sufferings, and after waiting for some time till the machine was ready, he was at last released from his miseries by the guillotine. He was kept three hours at the place of execution, and though he frequently besought his murderers, and once rather sharply, to put an end to his woes, yet he never lost sight of that dignity of mind which so eminently characterizes conscious innocence; for, being addressed by one of the spectators with, "Thou tremblest, Bailly!" he very calmly replied, "No, my friend, it is only the cold!" (Non, mon ami, c'est le froid!)

It is but justice to his memory to mention, that, in the latter period of his life, he expressed great regret for his former conduct; and, on being examined as a witness on the unfortunate Queen's sham trial, he protested against the accusations she was charged with, and boldly affirmed that the whole was a tissue of falsities and forgeries.

During his imprisonment he wrote a Vindication of himself (rather to rescue his memory from the charges than to operate upon his judges), entitled, *Bailly à ses Concitoyens*, and although it was printed, yet nobody at that time dared to publish it. It established his innocence beyond all doubt; and, upon reading it to one of his fellow-prisoners, the latter was so struck with it, that he said: "If they read that, they cannot condemn you."—"They will not read it," replied M. Bailly; "and even if they should, they will still condemn me. They want my head, and they will have it; nay, I do really think, such is their cruelty towards me, they will contrive some more horrid kind of death than usual, for they will not think the present method cruel enough."—Indeed, a long time previous to his imprisonment, he had been prepossessed that he should die an untimely and horrid death, also IT IS CERTAIN that he had been forewarned particularly of it by a literary man; and this persuasion seems to have issued in a kind of torpor, indifference, or a supineness, at least, in respect to the making of those exertions which might have produced any considerable effect in his favour.

The very peculiar circumstances attending the prophetic conversations of M. Cazotte, have induced many persons, of consideration, to enquire how he came by his knowledge. We have therefore to request the attention of our readers to the conversation between Marmontel and Chamfort, as

reported above; this, it appears, was held in April 1789—only about twelve months after that recorded by M. de la Harpe, and evinces the prevalence of the same ideas though differently expressed. Chamfort saw in *general* the mischief which was admitted, we might say *intended*, as part of the approaching revolution: Cazotte saw more *personally*: he saw the same things as Chamfort: the utter and unreserved destruction of rank, honours, dignities of every description, not excluding the highest; but whether he did any more than apply to the company present those leading principles and plans into which he might even then have penetrated, we cannot determine; neither can we determine on what authority he did even so much: but we acknowledge our conviction, that the avowed opinions of Chamfort, which evidently were not his own, but the echo of those of others, contribute essentially to authenticate the contents of M. de la Harpe's paper.

We also beg leave to impress on our readers the particulars of the conduct and behaviour of M. Bailly. It is acknowledged that for some time before his death his state of mind had been gloomy, unsettled, and extremely desirous of privacy. It is beyond all doubt, that he had been forewarned of his fate by a *man of letters*, a man associated with himself in the same great cause; we are not at present able to affirm that this literary brother was M. Cazotte, and that the time and place was that alluded to by M. de la Harpe, but from every circumstance which we have been able to collect, the impression on our minds is, that such was the fact; that M. Bailly received the first hint of what he might expect in company with those *beaux esprits*, whose convivial hilarity was the mean of revealing more than at that time was credible, though events afterwards justified the predictions.

In the course of our researches respecting the other gentlemen who were present in 1788, we find a variety of collateral facts, which though trivial in themselves, are of importance when associated and grouped. But we reserve the further consideration of this subject, and of the other persons mentioned in M. de la Harpe's paper to a future number.

#### CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE REVIEWERS OF THE LITERARY PANORAMA.

In this part of our work we shall occasionally extract from the hints sent by our friends, whatever remarks, or additional information, may be of use to our readers: and we rather invite correspondence of this nature, because in the multiplicity of our engagements accident or inadvertence may occasionally subject us to imputations, to which nevertheless, our intentions may honestly plead not guilty.

We have depended on the public newspapers for two or three articles *only*, every one of which has been accused of incorrectness.

#### To the Editor of the LITERARY PANORAMA.

SIR:—In glancing over your review of Sir R. C. Hoare's translation of the '*Itinerary of Giraldus*,' in your first number, I have just observed an important error, which I think should be corrected with the first opportunity. As I do not at present possess Sir Richard's publication, I cannot now ascertain whether the mistake is *really* his, as it appears to be from the critique, or actually the reviewer's as I rather suspect; but whichever it may be, it should not be suffered to stand uncontradicted. Speaking of the progress of the Roman army from Deal into the interior of the island, it is observed (p. 20) that "he (Sir Richard) supposes that Caesar had a skirmish with the Britons at Newington, near London, where the name of *Key Col*, seems to be a modern corruption from *Cair Collis*; and where the Romans were surprised in the act of fortifying their camp."

—Now at Newington, near London, there is no such name as *Key Col*, nor any vestige of a camp, either Roman, or otherwise. The *Newington* meant by Sir Richard, is in Kent, on the high road to Canterbury, just beyond the 37th mile stone. About three quarters of a mile further is *Key-Col Hill* as it is now called; and scarcely a mile more distant, and still on the main road, is *Key Street*; a corruption from *Cair Stratum*. On the north side of Key-Col Hill, is *Crock-Field*, which has been so named from the very great quantities of urns and other Roman vessels that have been dug up here, and which according to Hasted,\* were first noticed in print by the learned Casaubon, in the notes to his own translation of the Emperor Marcus Antoninus's *Meditations*. Adjacent to Crock-Field is a large artificial mound, with the remains of a broad and deep ditch on its south and west sides. In the contiguous woods and coppices to the north and north-east, are extensive remains of trenches and ramparts; and it should be observed also, that the ground is here considerably more elevated than the adjacent parts. Within half a mile from Key-Col Hill on the south, is another eminence called *Standard Hill*, from what cause is unknown. The vicinity of all these places to *Watling Street*, which it is probable was a British way before the Roman invasion, seems strongly to corroborate the opinion of Caesar's advancing into the interior of the island by this route.

Oct. 22, 1806.

I am, &c.

Wilderness Row.

E. W. BRATLEY.

\* Hist. of Kent, Vol. II. P. 561.

We consider ourselves as extremely obliged to Mr. Brayley for his intended kindness in the above correction: On turning to Sir R. C. H. vol. 1. p. lxxxi. lines 8 and 9, we find the words "at Newington, near London, &c." as, in fact, transcribed in our Review. In a note to this page, Sir R. has repeated Hasted's Information, respecting *Key-col hill, Crockfield, &c.* referring to 8vo. edit. Vol. VI. p. 44. And in his Map he marks the place of a battle about 38 miles from London, and not at Newington near London. The error appears to have been a slip of the pen in Sir R. It is not noticed in the "Corrections" to his volume.

To the Editor of the LITERARY PANORAMA.

Our correspondent will excuse our omitting the introductory part of his letter, since that contains *hard names*: but we willingly insert the argumentative part of it, since that contains *hard reasons*.

—But, as your reviewer, Sir, has not thought proper to suggest any argument in opposition to Mr. Stone, I beg leave to supply that defect; for such I must be allowed to consider it.

The people of the Jews expected, and with the utmost propriety, that *Messiah* should be, 1. of the tribe of Judah; 2. of the posterity of David; 3. in the direct line of that Prince; so that, had he enjoyed his own, as a descendant from David, his right to the throne itself was unquestionable; 4. born in David's town, Bethlehem-Judah. Comp. John vii. 42. Math. xxii. 42. 45. Mark xii. 35. 37. I should be glad also to refer your readers to the late edition of CALMET's Dictionary of the Bible: Fragments, 329.—335.

Now, it happens, that no other parts of the Gospels but these impugned chapters prove this fact; so that if we had not these chapters, whatever we might think of the person nicknamed "Jesus born at Nazareth," "Jesus the Nazarene," we could not prove that we received as the *Messiah*, Jesus born at Bethlehem, we could not prove that this person traced his descent from David, still less in the immediate line, and direct descent, from him; we could not even prove that he was of the tribe of Judah; all which particulars are absolutely indispensable, in determining the person of *Messiah*: because, we readily admit so much of Mr. Stone's principle, as to accept Jewish prophecy for one criterion, and a principal one too, of the truth of Christianity.

And then, Sir, what will follow?—That the Jews in rejecting Jesus born at Nazareth, as *Messiah*, were perfectly laudable: for he was defective in a main branch of that evidence which was necessary, indispensably necessary, to vindicate his claim to this title.

Supposing him to be born at Nazareth, he was not of Judah, but of Galilee: he was not of Bethlehem, by the terms of the affirmation: he was not descended from David, or at least, there could be no proof of it: for how should the town records of Bethlehem concern themselves about a birth at Nazareth? *Ergo*: he could not be *Messiah*.

It appears, that those who were unacquainted with the early history of Jesus, uniformly considered him as a Galilean: Math. xxi. 11. Luke xxiii. 6. *et seq.* John vii. 41. They also unanimously described him as born at Nazareth, and this was a circumstance of such direct opposition to a justly founded characteristic mark of *Messiah*, that we cannot but approve of Saul's opposing with all his might the prevalence of Jesus born at Nazareth. Indeed, a prominent topic of discussion between those who favoured and those who opposed Jesus, was—the place of his birth: and unless we can prove *negatively*, that he was not born at Nazareth, or in Galilee, as the Jews affirm; and *positively*, that he was born in Judah, and in Bethlehem, of which our only proof lies in these to be exploded chapters—then we have no (complete) rational evidence to produce, nor any (decisive) reasons to justify us, in supporting our national faith; and the whole of Christianity crumbles to atoms before our faces. Such is the importance of the introductory chapters to the Gospels of Mathew and Luke; so happily and learnedly exploded by Mr. Stone!

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

FIDELIS.

To the Editor of the LITERARY PANORAMA.

SIR:—There is an inaccuracy observable in your theatrical report, in the second number of the Panorama, which, as it may have a tendency to injure, in the public estimation, an actor of acknowledged merit and unobtrusive manners, I beg leave to correct. It is stated "Mr. Melvin made his debut in the character of Walter in *The Children in the Wood*." This, however, is not the fact. Mr. Melvin made his debut in Gossamer in "Laugh when you Can," and Michael in "The Adopted Child," and was received in both those characters with the greatest applause. He has since assumed, with equal success, the characters of Walter, Abednego in "The Jew and the Doctor," and Bob Handy in "Speed the Plough." In your critique on his Walter, his faults only are noticed; how far it may be just to enumerate among them a want of attention to nature, those who have seen his Michael or his Walter, can best determine.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

Holborn,

G. P. C.

Nov. 13th 1806.

We need only refer this gentleman to what he has already perused on a foregoing page.

The following article is partly abstracted by a scientific friend, from foreign materials, and partly the result of his own reflections and experiments. That the discoveries made in our own country do not appear more prominently in it, may be attributed to two causes. 1. Our desire of communicating to our readers intelligence which is new: 2. We have under consideration the propriety of composing a similar abstract, wholly restricted to the discoveries of our own nation: of which more on a proper occasion.

We shall be much obliged by communications of well authenticated facts on scientific subjects: and beg the favour of our correspondents on such subjects, whatever signature they adopt, to indulge us privately with their names.

RETROSPECT OF THE STATE OF SCIENCE FOR THE YEAR ENDING WITH THE WINTER, 1805-6.

The year 1805 was not marked by any of those brilliant discoveries which illustrated some preceding years; it has not, however, been entirely unproductive to science, in its slow but continued progress. Some new facts have been added to our fund of knowledge, while opinions, more or less, probable, and ingenious, have demonstrated the incessant and the sublime exertions of the human mind, even in her wanderings.

ASTRONOMY.

Herschell continues his descriptions of the heavenly bodies, which he discovers by the help of his great telescopes. Such is the immensity of space, in which they roll suspended, that the light of some of them is, as he affirms, two millions of years in reaching us.

Yet when we reflect on the rapidity with which light is transmitted; and that the sun's beams reach us in eight minutes, from a distance of nearly 100 millions of miles! we are appalled at the enormous distances implied in these new discoveries: and we doubt the power of man in ascertaining intervals so astonishing.

Herschell has moreover confirmed from observations, an idea which analogy had already suggested, that the heavenly bodies, are of a nature not unlike that of the globe we inhabit.

*New Comets.*

Other astronomers have been employed in rectifying former observations, more than in making new ones; two new comets have however, been discovered.

One, very small, by Bouvard, Oct. 20, 1805.

Another, very small also, by Pons, at Mar-

seilles, Nov. 10, 1805. These make the number of known comets, 96.

*Orbit of Juno.*

Burckart has attempted to determine the principles of the orbit of Juno; the planet discovered by Harding. He represents it by an ellipsis, whose great semi-axis is nearly equal to that of Ceres and Pallas; and whose eccentricity is even greater than that of Mercury. But further observations are wanting to establish these principles.

*Theory of Satellites.*

La Place, in his Vol. IV. of Celestial Mechanics, has published new researches on the satellites of Jupiter, Saturn and the Georgian. Herschell in observing Saturn very carefully, remarked that the surface of this planet was not a regular curve. He supposes that the attraction of the ring has had some influence on the external conformation of the body.

*Equinoxes, Solstices, and Obliquity of the Ecliptic.*

Delambre has made some observations to ascertain the precise moment of solstices and equinoxes.

Another object of no less importance to astronomers, the obliquity of the ecliptic, has also attracted his attention. The result of his observations, is, that on an average of twelve solstices, winter and summer, the middle term of obliquity for the beginning of the nineteenth century, is  $23^{\circ} 27' 57''$ . His calculations have been adopted in the solar tables printed in Paris this year.

GEOGRAPHY.

The English lead the van in this science, as well as in astronomy. Our navigators have sailed round New Holland; the whole extent of the western coast of North America has been surveyed; while British travellers, sent by several societies, have penetrated into the interior parts of Africa, and of Asia. Our readers are already acquainted with Barrow's account of China; and the reports of those who have visited the civilized Hottentots of South Africa.

Two Frenchmen, Peron, and Le Sueur, are preparing an account of their travels in New Holland, Van Diemen's Land, and the Indian Archipelago.

Humboldt and Bonpland have published the first number of their interesting travels in America.

Colonel Lewis, sent by the President of the United States, on a voyage for the discovery of the sources of the Missouri, took his departure, April 1, 1804. After travelling 500 leagues up that river, he took up his winter quarters in lat. 47. So intense was the cold, that the snow, which lay two feet deep on the ground, was not melted till the end of March. He met with several Indian natives by whom he has been, in general, well re-

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ceived; and who relieved his wants. He left that place at the beginning of spring; he learned that he was then 200 leagues from the great Cataract, that 200 leagues more would bring him to high mountains, from whence the river springs, and that by crossing these mountains he would arrive at the shores of the south sea. We shall if this mission return successful, know all that part of America, the coasts of which have been so ably laid down by Vancouver.

It were to be wished that other travellers would visit the neighbourhood of Hudson's Bay, and Baffin's Bay, and survey the most northern parts of America and Greenland.

Several voyages have been undertaken, by order of the Emperor of Russia. The return of that under Captain Krusenstern, we have noticed; and shall report the details when they are published.

#### NATURAL HISTORY.

This branch of knowledge is cultivated with unwearied diligence by many learned men, and several discoveries have rewarded their labours.

#### ZOOLOGY.

##### Man.

We shall not, however, reckon as discoveries those announced in certain dissertations on that variety of our species, which under the name of Boshimans inhabits the circumjacenties to the extreme settlements of the Cape of Good Hope. Accounts of that unfortunate race, have only led us to wish, that their intolerable hardships may be alleviated by British humanity, without caring, or even inquiring, what, indeed, is hard to determine, whether they formerly had a nose like our own, by what means it dwindled to its present diminutive shape, or how they are likely to improve that important feature; for instance, whether by the use of a handkerchief? to all which most interesting questions Peron's voyages have given rise.

Nor do we give an entire credit to his too general assertion, that man, in a savage state, is inferior in strength to man in a state of civilization; with the single exception of the savages of North America. This may be true of the enfeebled races of New Holland, and of those of the Indian Archipelago, to which may possibly be added the tribes observed by Humboldt and Bonpland on the banks of the Orenoco, Amazon, and Rio Negro: but this must be attributed to causes not connected with the savage state; among others to the powerful influence of climate. The contrary opinion seems to be nearer the truth; the northern Barbarians, who breathed the keen air of their native forests, proved superior in stature and in strength to their civilized neighbours; nor can we help thinking that the historical monuments of their prowess, deserve more credit than experiments

made with a dynamometer. (An instrument to measure the relative strength of man).

##### Mammiferous Animals.

Many valuable acquisitions have been made in this branch of natural history. Nearly sixty new species have been brought by Peron and Le Sueur. Humboldt and Bonpland have also brought some and discovered many more; they observe, from the numerous varieties of monkeys which they have seen in South America, "that probably we do not know as yet the tenth part of those existing;" but as we already know of above fifty different species, this supposition would augment the number to about 500.

The description of a few fresh-water fishes of America, has enriched Ichthyology. The first volume of a general history of insects has been published in Paris by Latreille. The continuation of Vaillant's *Histoire des Oiseaux d'Afrique*, and his 23d number of *Histoire des Perroquets*, are the only things remarkable in Ornithology.

##### Anatomy.

Some French anatomists pretend to have discovered a strange *lusus nature*.

Dupuytren has given an account of a foetus found in the abdomen of a boy. From his infancy the boy complained of an acute pain in the left side. At the age of thirteen, a considerable and painful swelling took place; a fever intervened, and he voided by stools foetid and purulent matter. Soon after he voided, in the same manner, a ball of hair, and six weeks after, he died.

The body was opened by MM. Guerin and Bertin de Mardelles, who discovered a bag attached to the arch at the colon and communicating with it; they found in that bag hairs, and a mass of matter, having some resemblance to a human foetus.

On dissecting this mass they discovered the outlines of a head, of a spine, some traces of the spinal medulla, of brains and of other organs; a pelvis, and most of the human limbs half formed. A short umbilical cord was inserted in the mesocolon of the boy, and contained a vein and an artery, whose ramifications extended to the foetus.

From these observations Dupuytren concludes, that this foetus was a twin of the boy, that it fastened itself to his mesocolon, from whence it drew nourishment, as is the case in all extra uterine conceptions. The foetus perished only at the death of the boy.

##### BOTANY.

So many works have been published on this head, that merely to notice them, would swell this article into a catalogue; they only contain descriptions of plants growing in particular districts.

Koeler has ventured a new system on the buds and ramifications of plants, in opposi-

tion to that of Linnæus and Hales: but not equally satisfactory.

#### *Micropile.*

This science is more indebted to Turpin, who has proved that all the ovula contained in the ovary of a plant, have a small hole on one side, as the point by which they are fastened in it, and which he calls micropile [small door]. Some botanists had already remarked this little orifice; but he has ascertained its existence in all ovula and that it is easily seen in most seeds, when come to maturity. The radicle of the embryo constantly points towards this micropile; from whence the author concludes, that through this opening the prolific liquor of the anthera is introduced, and the ovulum impregnated.

#### PHYSIOLOGY.

We are already acquainted with a great number of animals and of plants, but much is still wanting in physiology; that is in the knowledge of the mechanism of their functions.

Some attempts have been made to ascertain the organ of voice in birds, and in several of the mammiferous classes.

It has been ascertained by Davy that azote was absorbed by animals in respiration; contrary to the received opinion, which represented that gas as highly detrimental. These experiments have been confirmed by Pfaff. Azote is even absorbed by the pores, as Spallanzani has proved, by experiments on animals recently killed. Delametherie has ascertained that it is also absorbed by plants.

#### *Of the cause of Death in drowned Animals.*

It was believed by the ancients that the cause of death in drowned animals was the water penetrating into the lungs. Experiments proved the fallacy of that opinion; it was then pretended that the blood, not only lost the stimulus necessary to excite the organs of respiration, but that it even had, under these circumstances a sedative effect, which deprived the nerves of their irritability.

To ascertain how far these various opinions might be founded, Berger has made a number of experiments on drowned animals, which he has compared with some, suffocated by other means: the result is, that the cessation of irritability is not the cause of death in these cases; since, in opening the bodies, the several organs were found to retain this principle: but the small quantity of air remaining in the lungs, contained little or no oxygen. By following those researches, Berger has ascertained that to the privation of this fluid, death must be attributed in cases of suffocation or drowning, and that animals perish, when the air they breathe contains only 0.04 of oxygen. The atmospheric air generally contains 0.20 or 0.21.—*This*

*may be worth the attention of the Humane Society.*

Some researches into the secretions of animals, offer nothing very interesting or very conclusive; the same may be said of attempts to ascertain the several functions of plants, which have been perhaps too much assimilated to animal functions, though they certainly possess a great degree of analogy; this analogy has even induced the Academy of Vilna to propose as a prize question,—What is the cause of sickness in plants?

#### MINERALOGY.

This science seems to have arrived at a point which admits of but few improvements, and this year's labours have been more creditable to mineralogists, than eminently useful.

#### *Of Nicolanum.*

Richter had long suspected, that the Nickel mines in Saxony, which produce cobalt, copper, arsenic, and iron, contained also other metallic substances. He thinks he has at last succeeded in obtaining a new metal, which from its affinity to nickel he calls nicolanum. But the characters he gives of this substance, do not warrant our admitting it as yet, as a new metal, which ought to be done with caution. It may be nothing but nickel alloyed with some other substance.

#### *Platina.*

From experiments made by several respectable chymists, on this metal, it seems that it is composed of sundry distinct substances. No less than five have been reckoned, but the results of those experiments do not exactly tally with each other, and we must wait for further information.

#### *Native Iron.*

The existence of native iron is no longer doubted. Proust has discovered it in some ore sent to him from Mexico, by Del Rio. After reducing that ore to powder, he found that the magnet attracted several ferruginous particles, which he took at first for black oxide of iron, but having put this substance into sulphuric acid he obtained hydrogen gas, as pure as from filings of iron.

Twenty-nine different mineralogic substances, mostly little known, have been submitted to chymical analysis, without offering any thing very remarkable, except a stone from Chiapacuro in Mexico, which on being examined by Vauquelin, has afforded the first instance of a substance of this kind, containing at the same time potasse and soda.

Lavas have also been chymically analysed, but the result of those operations we reserve for the article of Volcanoes.

#### CRYSTALLOGRAPHY.

Further researches in this branch of mi-

terology have had the usual effect of all deep studies, that of "sobering the brain." It is no longer considered as the only requisite necessary to complete a mineralogist, as some enthusiasts had asserted. The usefulness of its concomitant assistance, in discovering the nature of minerals, is not denied; but its insufficiency alone, is also ascertained. No less than 28 metallic substances are supposed to adopt in their crystallisation, the cubical or octoedrical form, and many are known never to crystallise: "I have," says an experienced mineralogist, "walked 900 miles on foot, with a hammer in my hand, breaking ore at every step, and I have not found a single crystallisation;" how would he have known the nature of the minerals he met with, had he had no other resource than crystallography?

This does not in the least diminish the merit of Romè de Lisle and Bergmann, the creators of that science, and who really gave it no more importance than what it deserves. The exaggerations of their too fond disciples are only removed by this decision, and crystallography still remains a useful assistant, but not our only guide.

#### OF VOLCANOES.

This year has been marked by terrible explosions of Volcanoes in Italy. Vesuvius, since its last explosion, in the month of August, 1804, had shewn no signs of fresh disturbances, till July 28, when a commotion shook most of the houses in Naples; its centre seems however to have been at some distance, in the county of Molina, where several towns and villages were almost entirely destroyed; and 30,000 of the inhabitants lost their lives.

Soon after this, Vesuvius appeared agitated; at last on August 12, 1805, a violent eruption ensued, and the lava took its direction towards the sea, with incredible velocity.

Many celebrated naturalists, such as Humboldt, Buck, the Duke Della Torre, Guy-Lussac, &c. were eye-witnesses, and have published accounts of it.

"We ascended Vesuvius," says Buck, July 28, and went as near the crater as possible. It appeared quite different from what I had seen it in 1799. It was a chaos of hills and valleys intermixed in the strangest manner. We perceived a kind of perpendicular wall, nearly 500 feet in height; and quite close to it the openings of the furnace. We felt several slight commotions followed by eruptions of vapours exceedingly black and dense. Those vapours were certainly in a great measure aqueous; but their smell struck us all simultaneously: "it smells like asphaltes," we exclaimed, turning to each other, "this smell is exactly that of petroleum." This we experienced at each

successive emission of these vapours, which were, besides, most decidedly acid. One of the crevices of the crater was covered with a coat of common salt, two or three inches in thickness."

"August 12, the eruption took place: the lava rushed forth from the crater with such an astonishing rapidity, that in five hours it reached the sea, a distance of two leagues." They saw the lava run without interruption during seven days; it was still running when they left the place. They do not know at what period it stopped. "What an astonishing mass says Buck! What force could have heaved up that lava with such a regularity! and for such a length of time!"

This lava contained muriate of copper like that of 1804; and in general, all volcanic matters exposed to chemical analysis, have produced a considerable quantity of soda, muriatic acid, and even common salt, or muriate of soda.

Humboldt has given us entirely new details on the Volcanoes of America. "The Cordillera, or chain of the Andes," says he, "which runs from the straits of Magellan to the Northern regions opposite Asia, an extent of above two thousand leagues, contains above fifty Volcanoes, still burning; a very small number of which, and those of a less altitude, emit melted lavas. Near Jurullo, a volcano of Mexico, I have seen a cone of Basaltes which sprung from the earth, Sept. 15, 1759, and is now 259 feet above the level of the plain. The volcanic summits of Guatemala throw up a prodigious quantity of muriate of ammoniac. Those of Popayan and the elevated level of Pasto, emit sulphuric acid, sulphur, and hydrogen gas sulphurated. The Volcanoes of Quito, throw out pumice stone, basaltes and scoria of Porphyry. — They pour enormous quantities of water; of clay, mixed with coal, and impregnated with sulphur. But as far as ancient tradition can go, they have produced no great mass of melted and fluid lava.

The height of these volcanic mountains is five times more considerable than that of Vesuvius—they are, besides, even pressed on all sides by other mountains; and to these two causes, the author attributes their not ejecting of lavas; "for," says he, "it is easy to conceive, that if the volcanic fire is at a great depth, the melted lava cannot rise to the mouth of the crater, nor make its way through the sides of the mountain."

The volcanoes of Peru, present another phenomenon highly remarkable: they throw up a kind of fish, which Humboldt calls *Pimelodus Cyclopus*; and which was not known before. These fishes are thrown

sometimes through the crater, sometimes through lateral crevices, but always at a height of 12 or 1300 fathoms. Mount Imbaburu, once threw up such a quantity of these fishes, that the stench occasioned contagious disorders.

Humboldt supposes, that these fishes live in lakes in the interior of the volcano.

"From the heights of mount Parazé, (a volcano in Popayan), says, Humboldt, "there runs a rivulet so saturated with sulphuric acid, that the inhabitants of the country call it Rio-Vinagre, Vinegar-River.

This rivulet falls into Rio-Canca, and no fish are found in it, till four leagues below the mouth of Rio-Vinagre.

#### *Of the Causes of subterraneous Fires.*

From the facts contained in the foregoing observations, made by eye-witnesses, well accustomed to observe; we may conclude that:

1st. Many volcanoes, like Vesuvius, admit sea-water into their focus; as the sublimated marine salt indicates.

2d. The muriate of ammoniac proves the same thing.

3d. The muriate of copper, proves, that that there are also in Vesuvius, mines of copper, or more probably coppery pyrites which contain sulphur; for, it is known, that Vesuvius, and Solfaterra, abound in sulphur and sulphuric acid.

4th. Vesuvius contains also in its focus, asphaltos and petroleum; or rather real coal mines, which abound in those substances.

Spallanzani had already found petroleum in the lavas of Lipari.

5th. The volcanoes of Peru, produce likewise, coal, sulphur, and sulphuric acid. They also produce sal ammoniac; their lavas contain soda and potasse.

6th. They throw up fishes, from whence we may conclude that the waters of subterraneous lakes make their way sometimes into these volcanoes.

7th. The volcanoes of Peru situated in high mountains; the high craters of Etna, and of the Peak of Teneriff, do not throw up fluid lavas, because the depth is too considerable for the force of the explosion to raise them up to that height.

8th. All compact lavas are of about 3000 specific weight, and they contain a quantity of iron; the evident conclusion is, that the focus of volcanoes which vomit lava, cannot be at a greater depth than between two and three thousand fathoms.

#### FOSSILS.

Collections of those wrecks of unknown ages are every where making; which may perhaps enable us some day to compose a regular system of knowledge, from the present numerous but unconnected observations.

Cuvier has found in the Gypseous hills near Paris, fossil bones belonging to a species of *Sarigue*, now existing only in America. Several bones of an unknown animal which has received the name of *Palæotherium*, supposed to have been 8 feet long, and 5 feet high, have been found in many parts of France.

Fossil bones supposed to have belonged to a small kind of Hippopotamus, have been discovered in the Val d'Arno in Italy.

Teeth and bones, which, after minute observation, Cuvier allots to that species of Hyena now found at the Cape of Good Hope, have been dug up in various parts of Germany and France.

A skull with many teeth, preserved in the cabinet of Stutgard, belonged also to that animal; it was found in 1700, near Canstadt, on the east bank of the Neckar.

The adjacent hills contain ammonites, belemnites, reeds; and M. Autenrieth has discovered in the neighbourhood a whole prostrate forest of palm trees two feet in diameter.

There were found also, elephants' bones, cart-loads of horses' teeth, rhinoceros' teeth, and some vertebræ, which seem to have belonged to the cetaceous tribe.

In the same country, the bones of wolves and hyenas, have been discovered mingled in confusion; also vertebræ, asserted to have belonged to a bear of enormous size.

"What ages were those," exclaims Cuvier, "when the Elephant and the Hyena of the Cape lived together in our climates in forests of Palm-trees, and associated with northern bears larger than our horses?"

#### GEOLOGY.

This science is, properly speaking, the romantic part of natural history, and is likely to remain so; for, to whom has HE who created this globe imparted the secret of its formation? which geologists vainly labour to discover. From a few known facts, often misrepresented, new systems are daily springing up; each baseless fabric is erected on the site of its predecessors, soon to give way to another Babel-like construction: *Mundum tradidit eis ad disputandum*.

Error, in blind agitation, is thus incessantly running its endless circle, and ideas long forgotten, are in their turn renewed; such is, for instance, this notion of the ancients, that all great globes, suns, planets, and the earth itself, were only particular species of animals: which has been revived by Desandrais.

Another has imagined that the different substances which compose this globe, are only modifications of animal and vegetable matter, which were pre-existent. It might be asked, where those pre-existent animals and plants could possibly be stationed?

Others have recently thought, with Anaxi-

menes, that air is the principle of the universe, without being able to convert those who contend for the primeval fluidity of the globe either igneous or aqueous; for both are equally maintained.

In short, those geologists agree only in this, that the hypothesis of an universal revolution having altered the face of the globe, is unsupported by sufficient proofs.

This, indeed, is the conclusion, the authors of these numerous theories of the earth, had in view all along. Nature has been ransacked this century past, for no other purpose but to find in its inexplicable operations some seeming contradiction to the positive word of its Author. We need not add, that sound natural knowledge, divested of philosophical prejudices, is far from militating against the account of the flood contained in Holy Writ; and if it did, we should still exclaim with one of the brightest ornaments of Paganism, *Sanctius ac reverentius visum, de actis Deorum, credere, quam scire.*

#### PHYSICS.

La Place has imagined a new method of measuring heights, by means of the barometer; but it is not yet perfected.

He has also read, at the Institut, Dec. 23, 1805, a learned treatise on the theory of the *ascension of fluids in capillary tubes*; in which he explains, why the rise of fluids above their level, in tubes of the same matter, is in the inverse ratio of the diameters of these tubes.

La Place thinks with Hawksbee and many other learned naturalists, that capillary action, like refractive force, and all chemical affinities, is felt only at imperceptible distances.

Humbolt and Guy Lussac have discovered that the purity of atmospheric air, is not liable to those great alterations which have usually been supposed.

The air of the upper part of a French play-house, when full of company, contained 0.202 of oxigene, that of the Pit 0.204. While the external air gave only 0.210. Seguin has had the same result in Hospitals. The unwholesomeness of crowded places is therefore, to be attributed to particular emanations, like pestilential miasmata; and not to the want of oxigene. Nevertheless, the effect of great crowds on the light of candles, which we have seen almost refuse to burn, can hardly be attributed to the effect of miasmata.

*The production of Water by the inflammation of Hydrogene and Oxigene, by compression.*

It is now ascertained that by rapidly compressing the air with a piston, a real flame is produced, which is visible when a glass tube is employed, and which is capable of setting on fire, tinder and other combustible matters.

Biot has introduced hydrogen and oxigene in a cylinder of this kind, and by rapidly compressing those gases with a piston, they have been inflamed with a violent explosion, and have produced water, as is usual in their joint combustion.

An ingenious mechanic at Paris has constructed a tinder-box on this principle; so that now the compression of air produces both fire and water.

#### ELECTRICITY.

An anonymous author has published some new and very curious experiments in electricity.

He takes a hollow metal cylinder, which he calls a cartridge; one of the plane surfaces is bored with a small hole; the cylinder is then filled with water, and a leaden wire, introduced through the little hole, is plunged in the water, but without touching the cylinder. A communication is then established between the exterior surface of the cylinder and that of an electrical battery already charged, which is discharged into the leaden wire. The following curious effects are the result.

1st. The water is dashed with a great force.

2d. Cartridges of lead, silver, or iron, were all bored or torn, after a greater or lesser number of experiments.

3d. Cartridges of mixed metals, stood better than those of a pure one.

4th. Cartridges of very pure silver, resisted but little. Some were torn at the first explosion, others at the third.

5th. Cartridges of iron, almost as thick as the breech of a musket, also burst. The explosion produced in those experiments, is, consequently, stronger than the discharge of a musket loaded with powder and ball.

6th. In the explosion of silver cartridges, a pretty strong smell is perceived, which becomes more intense as the metal becomes more distended, and is nearer being torn. This smell, the author thinks, is owing to an actual combustion of the metal.

These ingenious experiments prove that water is strongly compressed by the electrical shock. Berthollet had already shewn, that the electrical spark acted by compression on the bodies exposed to its power.

Biot, availing himself of Berthollet's idea, and of the experiments we have reported, in which air, strongly and rapidly compressed, produces a flame, has drawn this conclusion, that electrical sparks are the result of compression. "It is impossible," says he, "that electricity should not produce light from air, since we can obtain flame by a much less rapid compression than that occasions. We are thus led to regard electrical sparks merely as the result of mechanic pressure."

On this hypothesis we should consider the electrical spark as a light, which the pressure of the electrical fluid elicits from air.

## CHEMISTRY.

The persevering labours of chemists have not been attended with many useful or interesting discoveries.

Some progress has been made however, in the knowledge of several combinations; as of sulphur with alkali, or sulphur with metals, and of oxigene with metals. But much still remains to be ascertained. For instance, Aubuisson, a learned mineralogist, has discovered seven distinct degrees of oxidation in iron; and he owns, at the same time, that a hundred intermediary degrees could be distinguished by a well exercised eye.

Pacchiani, a physician of Pisa, pretends to have produced muriatic acid, by depriving water of part of its oxigene. It would follow that this acid is composed of oxigene and hydrogen; which the author represents by the algebraic formula of unknown quantities.

Oxigene  $x$ . Hydrogen  $y$ .

He makes use of distilled water, which on being exposed to the action of the galvanic fluid, emits oxigene; and becomes a real muriatic acid, which precipitates the nitric dissolution of silver.

This experiment has been successfully repeated by several learned chymists in Italy. It has however totally failed in Paris, although attempted by Biot, Thenard, Riffaut, and the Galvanic Society.

EXTRACTS FROM THE APPENDIX OF THE  
REPORTS FROM A COMMITTEE OF THE  
HOUSE OF COMMONS, RELATING TO THE  
PRESERVATION OF THE TURNPIKE ROADS  
AND HIGHWAYS OF THIS KINGDOM.

(continued from page 370.)

The waggons of Mr. Russell, of Exeter, when new, with the tilt and tarpaulin, weigh nearly two tons. The many sharp hills they have to drag down, in Dorset, Devon, and Cornwall, render it necessary to make his waggons and wheels stouter than waggons are which pass on roads with less hills, which he has been informed weigh not more than from 30 to 35 cwt. each. The waggons cost each above 100 guineas. They vary in their locking, according to the height of the fore wheels, from 10 to 12 degrees on each side. Mr. Russell has always considered it his interest to endeavour to preserve the roads as much as possible, being satisfied the less the roads are injured, the easier is the draught for his horses.

The wheels of his waggons are so constructed, as to do the least possible injury to the roads; as the centre of the felly or rim comes first into contact with the road, no part of the materials are divided or broken in any extraordinary degree, except such as are not sufficiently hard to resist the pressure of the load, and then only producing the effect of an inverted arch.

General Queries, on the Subjects of Roads and Wheels; with some Queries regarding Conical and Cylindrical Wheels; and the Answers of Mr. Russell and Mr. Cumming.

Qu. 1st. What, in Mr. Russell's opinion, is the best form of roads?—Ans. The form of a road is, I think, not very material to a carrier, so that the surface be smooth and hard; the flat road perhaps is the most desirable, and where it can be adopted with advantage is best. It appears to me, however, that such a road must be far from general, on account of the variety of situations, the grand object being to have the road hard and smooth. To that end, some parts must be convex or barrelled, some inclined to the left, some inclined to the right, and some waved, which must require great judgment in the surveyor to manage to the best advantage. The chief object should be to prevent the rain water from resting on the road, which, in my opinion, is best accomplished with a convex road. See Act 43 Geo. III. cap. 122. 1803. "For more effectually repairing and improving the several roads leading to and from the city of Exeter, &c. &c." In consequence of the clause in page 30 of the said Act, the roads under the Exeter trust have been very much improved; and I consider that clause entitled to consideration for a general Turnpike Act.

The best breadth of wheel for a single-horse cart, may be either for the preservation of the road or the ease of the horse; a broad wheel will be best for the road, and a narrow one for the ease of the horse, because a narrow wheel is lighter, and escapes many obstacles on the road, which a broad wheel must pass over; on the whole, the best breadth may be various, according to the work and ground to be passed over.

I ordered a set of nine-inch waggon wheels to be made cylindrical, which, on trial on the roads, I found to require two horses more to draw a like weight with such wheels than with the wheels I before used in my waggons. I have found by observation, that when the roads are flat, which generally is not many yards in a mile, unless the ground is very hard, the edges of the cylindrical wheel break up some of the materials of the roads; the waggoner declared, that the draft was so much increased by the cylindrical wheels, that if continued to be used his team would be soon destroyed.

Cylindrical wheels will prove very injurious to waggons; for many of the streets in London, and other cities and towns, are so very narrow, that, unless wheels are made what is called dished, that is, wider at the top than at the bottom, the waggon cannot turn into such narrow streets; nor do I think they can avoid carriages, &c. on the road, as well as the present form of waggons.

Qu. 10th. Would it not be more for the public interest to have the same weight carried by two or three small waggons, on a proper construction, instead of one large one?—Ans. The effect of two or three small waggons instead of a large one, for the public interest, cannot, I think, be determined without experience. I am humbly of an opinion, that was a mile or two of road made near London, on which no waggons but those with narrow wheels (say three-inch tire) were to pass, together with the mail, and other stage coaches, that in the course of one year such road would be completely cut up and rendered impassable, while the common turnpike road, on which the six and nine inch wheels are used, would be in very good condition. I think the coaches, if weighed with their passengers, luggage, &c. would generally be found to weigh as under-mentioned, which carriages, by reason of the velocity of their motion, I think would soon render all the turnpike roads impassable, did not waggons, with nine-inch wheels, daily close up the tracks made by the coaches.

Mail, and other coaches, carrying four passengers, coachman, guard, and baggage 30 cwt.

Do. six passengers - - - - - 35

Do. eight do. - - - - - 40

Do. ten or twelve do. - - - - - 50 to 60

Mr. Cumming observes that when the road is covered with a thick body of sludge, its resistance to the progress of the wheels is analogous to that of water to floating vessels, whose fronts or prows are of the different shapes of the rims of the wheels. The one, representing the cylindrical wheel, having its front or prow square, protrudes the water in which it sails, accumulates it in front, and increases the resistance; but the vessel, whose front resembles the rounded bottom of the wheel, will act like a cutwater, and by throwing the water to the right and left, prevent the accumulation at the front, and by that means diminish the resistance to its progress; and by the same means the resistance to the cylindrical wheel may become greater than to the conical, on a road that is deeply covered with thick sludge: but it must not be forgot, that the property of the cylindrical wheel is to prevent the accumulation of dust or sludge, and that of the conical wheel is to pulverize the hardest materials into dust, which when mixed with water, becomes sludge.

Mr. Raperoff observes, that various opinions are entertained respecting experiments already made, which arise from those with the apparatus and on the road being so very far from similar; an experiment on the road can be the only convincing proof to all.

Such experiments might soon be made, and without much expense. The least expense perhaps would be to have two trucks, one with cylindrical, the other with legal conical wheels, of the same diameter, &c.

&c.; these to be equally loaded, and each drawn alternately by the same man, who would be a better judge of their movements than any man could be by the draught of horses: different men might try the different wheels, and give their opinions.

If four wheels should be thought better, the expense of four more wheels would be added, and experiments made in the same manner. After these experiments, if any man be dissatisfied, let him try them himself.

It is almost needless to add, that if some, and the most considerable carriers, were restricted from carrying great weights, they would probably throw up their concerns. The principal expenses attending the carrying business are the same on smaller weights carried as on larger; and if any carrier was obliged to increase the number of his waggons, his expenses would increase progressively.

Probably, Sir, says a correspondent, you may have observed, how inadequate the revenues are frequently, to the expense of a good road, and the statute work heavy on the farmers; whilst higlers, millers, maltsters, brick-makers, lime-kilns, and quarries, which occasion much wear to the roads, contribute nothing. Cannot these be brought into some relative comparison with the work of the adjacent farmers, under assessment, or otherwise, of the commissioners?

P. S. The tythings should be obliged to compound; because it often happens there are many in one parish, and if they do not all compound, and any part of the road is out of repair, the parish is indictable. The burden and costs lay on the inhabitants at large, as well on those who have paid their composition, or done labour, as on those who have been negligent and impudent. There is nothing requires amendment more than this matter. A clause should be added, to authorize trustees to stop up a private road to fields and gardens, to which there are less than ten owners, by causing a gate at each end of such road: for oftentimes the tolls are evaded by such passages, &c. &c. I do not mean a stop-gate to take toll, but to oblige the proprietors to keep such always locked.

It would not be amiss to insert a clause, authorizing the trustees to take a composition for toll from the inhabitants of an adjoining hamlet, where are less than ten farm houses.

Where it is necessary to carry the water from one side of the road to the other,—compel the commissioners to make drains under the road; at present they are cut across, and all carriages passing over them are liable to be very much injured, and sometimes the outside passengers are thrown off.

By the 59th sect. of the 13th Geo. 3, c. 78, the owner of every waggon, cart, &c. is to have his name and place of abode painted upon some conspicuous part thereof, under a

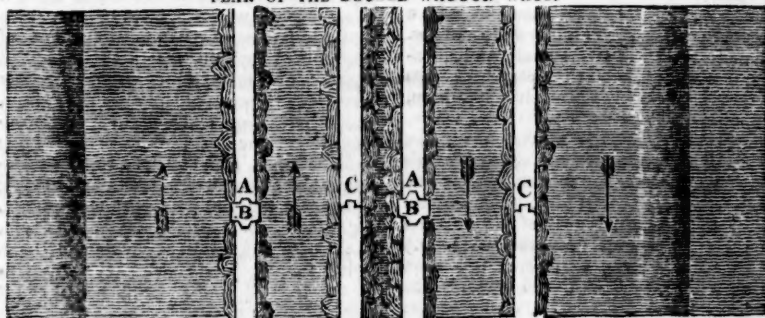
penalty of £5, and not less than 20s. My suggestion is, that the name and place of abode should be placed either on both sides, or on the off side, and not, as is usual, on the near side of every such waggon, &c.; and I am led to this from a circumstance which happened to me last night. Returning from Wellwyn in a single-horse chaise with a friend, I overtook a waggon, the driver of which was riding thereon, without having any command of the horses. I insisted upon his getting down, and informing me whose waggon it was; he got down, but refused to say whose waggon it was, and my friend got out of the chaise to go round to the near side of the waggon to see the name of the owner, when the driver flogged his horses on, and it was with some difficulty my friend could ef-

fect his purpose. Now had the name been on the off side of the waggon, on which side I was obliged to pass it, no difficulty of this sort could have occurred.

*Extract of a Letter from Henry Matthews, Esq. to the Committee, recommending Stone Waggon Ways,*

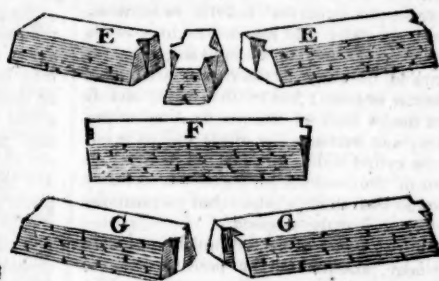
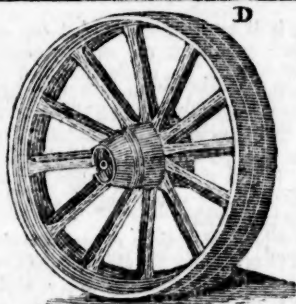
In numberless places, where the road is not inclosed, hundreds of acres will be saved, which are now cut up and totally laid waste, by turning out of the way in bad weather to avoid the deep ruts; add to this the immense quantity of good land that is destroyed in digging for gravel, a very small portion of which will then be wanted (not one twelfth). Likewise, upon a general adoption of this plan there will be a saving of one third of all draught horses at least.

PLAN OF THE DOUBLE WAGGON WAYS.



Foot Path. Side Drain. Horse Road. Wheel or Carriage way. Middle Drain.

Side Drain. Foot Path.



*Explanation.*—Plan of the Stones. Something conical, to be formed of two different sizes, the largest, (A) 4 ft. 2 inch. by 11 inch. on the surface, the base 4 ft. 1 by 1 ft. 2 inch.; the smaller stone (B) on the surface, 1 ft. 2 inch. by 7 inch., at the base, 1 ft. 6 inch. by 9 inch.: stones to be of granite, or the like, cut to the dimensions, and shaped at the quarry: no part need be worked particular, except the ends.

E. E. Are two long stones, with the key-

stone between them; shewing the manner of their insertion into each other: described in the plan of the waggon-way by the lines marked A. B.—G. G. Two long stones: the key-stone F. to be inserted between them, a long stone also: likewise described in the waggon-way by the lines marked C.—D. the wheel of Mr. Russell's improved construction: bound on the outside and inside rims with Russian iron,  $\frac{1}{2}$  of an inch thick: in the middle with English iron, one inch thick.

Method of using and combination.—Dig four trenches, at 5 ft. distance from the centre line of each, parallel with each other, in a perpendicular direction along the road; place the stones for the surface, to be level with the road; on the sides ram in common paving stones, some of them projecting one inch above the flat ones, to keep the wheels from sliding off their proper course; the space for the horses between to be well gravelled. No burthen or violence can possibly disturb the solidity of this wheelway; the greater the weight, the firmer it must be; upon this principle, it will not be partial on one stone, without equally bearing upon three, the base of which will form the strongest of all foundations which is a double cross; so that a carriage with four wheels will always bear upon twelve stones; and were it possible for such carriage to hold a hundred ton, it could not injure this pavement. (Some years after this was in my contemplation, I was confirmed in my persuasion of its answering, by seeing Rotherhithe in Surrey, and other places near the water-side, where, through the narrowness of the streets, the wheels of heavy waggons run upon each curb stone (there none of this caution is used) and yet the stones are not disturbed, and the horses appear to be at rest instead of labour when they get the wheels upon this pavement.) The small transverse, or inverted key-stone, unites the whole as one, and prevents the large stones from turning over, or tipping up; also its projecting two inches on each side acts as a catch, or check to the wheels, which would otherwise, sometimes, in regaining the wheelway from the gravel, grind upon the sides, and wear away the stones, as we frequently see on the curbs in London, except the rough side-stones are a little above the level. It may be thought dangerous for horses to have smooth stones, in the middle of streets or roads; but when it is considered, that horses have no business on these stones (except in crossing the road) and it is but eleven inches wide, which is not so much as some of the common paving stones, and they having a convex form (and equally as smooth) are certainly more dangerous.

To have a road of 60 feet broad paved with the best pebbles, in the present style of paving, 100 yards would amount to £1,125.

According to this improved plan, 100 yards of a single road will amount to £120; one mile £2,112, out of which Government will receive duty £211. 4s.

4 lines, or rows, which is a double road, £240; one mile £4,224, out of which Government will receive duty £422. 8s.

#### OBSERVATIONS.

Whoever has been at Newcastle on Tyne, we believe the first, but not the only place where they are used, has seen cast

iron railways continued for many miles, on which immense weights are drawn with great ease by a single horse. It is not uncommon for a horse to draw several tons of coal, with no great exertion, on a level; with not much strain of muscular strength, when drawing up hill; and with very ready command of the weight when descending. As the purpose intended appears to be answered perfectly by these cast iron railways, a fair comparison instituted between them and the stone railways, proposed to the committee, could not fail of throwing great light on the subject.

We incline to think that the forming "rough side stones a little above the level" of the main stone, would be attended with great expense, and be liable, by the immense pressure these stones would sustain when a laden waggon was drawn over them, to be sunk, and otherwise damaged. They would, of course, want constant attention and frequent repair. The main stones in the railway would also be exposed to injury at their joints, and in proportion to the extent of line occupied by any one joint, would be its liability to be chipped, and broken. Instead therefore of lengthening the joint, by suffering an angle of any kind to appear on its surface, we conceive that a simple mortice and tenon, in the middle of the stone on a principle not unlike that adopted in laying the water pipes of the New River Company, would be the most efficacious mode of securing these stones; always observing, that a solid bedding, or a proper stone of any kind, for bearing, was laid under each joint, so as to take the ends of the two main stones forming the joint.

But, it is to be observed, that cast iron railways would want no raised appendage along their sides, but would form their own *brim* in the casting; of whatever shape might be thought most proper: their joinings, too, might lock into each other, by any form; and, at that perfection to which the art of casting is now arrived, they might be had of any thickness, or of any length, as different places might require.

The expense of carriage of stones to places distant from quarries, the different qualities of these stones, as to hardness, &c. as well in respect to the labour of working them, as to their resistance and duration, all require consideration. From these variations cast iron is exempt. But without a comparative estimate nothing further can be added.

A principle of great importance, is, that which proposes to divest the present roads of their curvatures, (vide p. 369) and to render them as strait as possible. It is evidently impracticable to lay a ruler from London to Edinburgh, and to form a road of that description between these so distant capitals; but

the interval between two towns, the most convenient for the purpose, should be chosen, and this being reduced as nearly as possible to a line, the experiment would serve as a guide to others. Where extensive commons and dreary moors intervene, the plan would find no difficulty; but where the road passes over mountains or hills, at this time, great practical prudence would be requisite. We should recommend not only the making of roads straight, but also the keeping them on a level, as much as possible: because, where any strain of draught occurs, the loss of time is more than would be incurred by going a little way round: besides the wear of horses, of harness, and of tackle, as well in going down too quickly, as in dragging up too slowly.

Those who have travelled in France, and in some parts of Italy, will perfectly recollect the effect of strait roads bordered on each side with trees: O the trial of patience produced by such a road ten miles in length! and, O the horrid *paré* which be-jolted to a mummy the English traveller in a French post chaise! That, however, may be a good principle used *with discretion*, which may deserve execration if practised *without discretion*. We therefore recommend that all the information which can be procured, be carefully collected and well understood before any serious proceedings be had; lest the event should prove that one evil is only exchanged for another, and that a greater than the inconvenience which it has displaced.

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EXTRACT FROM BEAUJOUR'S PICTURE OF THE COMMERCE OF GREECE, TO WHICH IS ADDED POUQUEVILLE'S TABLE OF THE PRODUCTIONS OF THE MOREA.

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Greece contains 6,150 French square miles; of which Macedonia comprizes 2000; Epirus, from Drinonero to the Gulph of Arta, 1700; and southern Greece 2,450. The population of Macedonia amounts to 700,000 souls; about 350 to a square mile. The country of Zagora is the most populous, viz. 613 to a square mile. The Morea and Epirus are the least populated of the Grecian provinces. Thessalia contains 300,000; and Epirus, which is as large again, reckons no more than 100,000. Ætolia, Phocis, and Bœotia, scarcely contain 200,000; and the once powerful and flourishing Attica, by a melancholy reverse of circumstances, has sunk down to 20,000. The Morea, on a superficies of 1000 square miles, scarcely reckons 300,000. According to this enumeration, the whole population of the Grecian provinces amounts to about 1,920,000 souls.

Macedonia, Thessalia, and the eastern part of Phocis and Bœotia, are very fruitful. The

soil of Attica is at present only fit for the olive and for barley. The Morea is capable of producing all kinds of fruits. The valleys are as good for growing corn, as the heights are rich in pasturage. Epirus, being very mountainous, is the most sterile. Macedonia produces more than all the other provinces together. Yet industry is greater in one country, than in another. In Thessalia it is at its highest.

Salonichi lies in 40° 41' 10" N. lat. and 20° 28' long. from the Meridian of Paris. It is under the jurisdiction of a Basha of three tails, and a Mullah of the first rank. All power is vested in the Basha, but punishment for certain offences proceeds from the judgment seat of the Mullah. The territorial revenues are paid in kind, and constitute a tenth part of the produce; they are farmed throughout the Pashalik, for 450 purses, or 220,000 Turkish piastres. The other duties are too uncertain, to be accurately ascertained. An ox pays one piastre; small cattle one para per head; an ocqué of wine pays two paras.

The Basha receives the tenth of twenty villages assigned to him; which he lets for 70,000 piastres: other casual rights bring him in a considerable sum. To this may be added 100,000 piastres, collected annually by extortion; and when the Basha's avarice is excessive, this may be doubled. Mustapha, cousin to the Sultan, allowed his wife 15,000 piastres per month. His retinue consisted of 500 persons, and 150 horses. He drew from his Pashalik an annual sum of 360,000 piastres; and yet passed for a *disinterested* man.

The *Karatsh*, or poll-tax, is only paid by Jews and Greeks. The former have agreed to pay 36,000 piastres; the latter pay 5,000 karatshs. Now, if we reckon one out of four, who is subject to the tax, the number of Greeks may amount to from 15 to 20,000. In the cities children under eight years of age are exempt; but in the country they begin to pay at five years old. If a parent endeavours to deceive the collector, the child loses his head; and a Greek may always reckon that he acts wrong in every instance. The collectors have so keen an eye that they guess at a man's situation by his physiognomy. No Christian can flatter himself to evade their vigilance. The poll-tax is paid in proportion to a person's fortune.

In Salonichi 7000 Janissaries may be raised: from this the author infers that from 28 to 30,000 Turkish subjects are resident in the capital, and 12,000 Jews; these, with 16,000 Greeks, constitute a population of 60,000 souls. We must likewise add 2000, partly European merchants, or Franks, and partly *Mannins*, who are half Jews and half Turks; with some black slaves, and the *Tchighenats*, or Turkish Gipsies.

*Weights.*

A Cantara contains forty-four Ocques.

The Ocqué 400 drams.

The Cantara weighs 137 French pounds 8oz.

The Ocqué 3lbs. 2oz.

The Ell or pike contains 25 inches.

*Monies*

Are either foreign or Turkish. A silver piastre weighs six drams, and is worth 40 paras.

A para is about a halfpenny.

Three Aspers - - - = 1 Para.

Bechlik - - - - - = 5

Onloul - - - - - = 10

Yirmilik - - - - - = 20

Tzote - - - - - = 30

The new Tzote or piastre - = 40

Altmichlik - - - - - = 60

Tkilik - - - - - = 80

Yushuk the large silver coin - = 100

Foreign coins are the Spanish dollar, the Hungarian dollar, the Venetian ducat, and the Ragusan piastre.

A Foundoukli sequin weighs 1 drachm.  $\frac{1}{4}$  gold.

The value of gold is reckoned by carats and meticals.

16 Carats - - - - - = 1 drachm.

24 - - - - - = 1 metical.

A metical of gold - - - = 9 piastres.

A carat do. - - - = 15 paras.

A drachm - - - - - = 6 piastres.

Large sums are paid in purses, each containing 500 piastres.

Articles of exportation are: Cotton from Salonichi; tobacco from Macedonia; corn from Macedonia and Albania; honey from Mount Hymettus; olives and oil from Attica; raisins from Corinth; *Aly Zary*, or dyer's red, from Boeotia; kermes from Livadia; silk, wax, opium, gum-adragant, cotton-yarn, morocco, Greek female dresses, Turkey carpets, coarse cloths from Macedonia, and cloaks from Zagora, &c.

Cotton is sold by the *top*; each top weighs between 7 and 800 drachms. The city of Seres is the common market, where the peasants assemble every Sunday in winter. The sale is concluded without the buyer seeing his purchase; but three-fourths of the purchase money must be immediately deposited. All this is arranged without a broker, without security, and without writing; yet the buyer can confidently rely on the fulfilment of the engagement. Should any differences arise, they are decided by the Bey. The annual quantity gathered in the Vale of Seres is reckoned at 70,000 balls. Each ball contains two *tengs*, and each *teng* consists of sixty tops, about 100 ocques of clean cotton. The price varies; but if we take the medium value at 120 aspers, Macedonia produces a revenue of 7,000,000 piastres, annually. 30,000 balls are sent to Germany; 12,000 to France; 4000 to Venice; 1,500 to Leghorn; 1,500 to Genoa.

Two cargoes are sent to London, and one to Amsterdam. The whole export amounts to 50,000 balls, valued at 5,000,000 piastres. Greece alone consumes 10,000 balls; this arises from the Turks stuffing their mattresses, sophas, and coverlits with cotton; and besides, according to their religion, the dead are buried in it. The cotton spun may amount to 20,000 balls; half of it is dyed red in Thessaly, and sent to Germany, Switzerland, Poland, and Russia, under the name of Turkish yarn.

In M. Beaujour's opinion, no soil in Europe is better adapted for the culture of tobacco than that of Macedonia. The eighth part of the land in tillage is used for this purpose, and twenty thousand families derive their maintenance from it. About 100,000 balls are annually gathered; each containing 100 ocques. The best tobacco is produced in the neighbourhood of Jenidge; the ocqué of this sort is sold from 70 to 80 aspers; the inferior quality from 35 to 40. If we reckon the mean price of the ocqué at 36 aspers, the annual quantity of tobacco grown in Macedonia may be valued at 4,000,000 of piastres. What is very singular with regard to this branch of trade is, that neither buyer nor seller, but the collector of Salonichi, fixes the price. For this purpose he visits the fair at *Doglia* every year; where he meets all the deputies of the different plantations and hears their sentiments; but he writes the price with his own hand on a post erected in the market-place. With regard to the exportation, 40,000 balls are consumed in European Turkey; 30,000 are sent to Egypt; 10,000 to Barbary; 20,000 to Italy; and a short time ago between 10 and 12,000 were carried to Eastern Germany. But since Hungary has its own plantations, which considerably increase, the exports to Germany and Italy have declined.

The territory of Salonichi delivers annually to the government stores 120,000 *quilots* of wheat; (a *quilot* weighs 22 ocques,) Volo only 80,000; and Orphano, one year with another, about 60,000. These 260,000 *quilots*, as the tenth part which belongs to the Grand Signior, make the total sum of the annual product 3,120,000. According to the register of the Custom House, thirty cargoes of wheat go to Constantinople; 40 to other Turkish ports; and 10 may very well be exported secretly from the Gulph of Cassandria and Zeitoun, as there are no Custom-house officers there. Each cargo is reckoned at 10,000 *quilots*, consequently the whole exportation = 1,200,000.

The greatest part of the fine and best wools comes from Albania, and the plains of Larissa. Between 4 and 500,000 ocques of them are sent to Thessaly; 200,000 ocques are manufactured in Majada. Macedonia gains annually by the wool-trade about 270,000 piastres; of this sum Venice pays 35,000; Ancona 25,000;

Leghorn and Genoa 60,000; and Marseilles 150,000. The English and Dutch do not buy Greek wool. The French mix it with the wool of *Beurn* and *Rousillon*, and make a very great profit, as they manufacture it into cloths which are exported to the Levant.

The French and English are the only Franks in Salonichi who are an organized body. The English trade has been in the hands of a company ever since 1606. It consists of 400 members; and each Protestant Englishman, who pays 20 guineas, may become a member. They are obliged to swear not to lend their name to any foreigner, and not to barter any goods but against national produce. All payments and investments in hard money are prohibited; yet they are allowed to transfer their capital from one staple to another, and employ it as they please. Whoever is not a member of the company, cannot trade to the Levant, or he pays 20 per cent. compensation.

In Salonichi the English factory maintains two houses, which trade in cloths, shalloons, linen, tin, lead, raw and wrought iron, watches, precious stones, and some colonial produce. London cloths, as they are called, are sold to the value of about 15,200 piastres; others of a better quality, on the contrary, to the amount of 72,500 piastres; the annual sale of shalloons brings in 180,000 piastres; and Indian stuffs 100,000 piastres. English tin is in great request. The company dispose of from 5 to 600 tons, at 80 to 100 piastres each: the whole consumption amounts to the value of 58,666 piastres. Lead 17,000, and iron, raw as well as wrought, about 10,000.

But the trade in watches is more considerable. Thirty dozen are sold yearly in Salonichi; as many in the Morea; 300 dozen in Constantinople; 100 dozen in Smyrna; 150 dozen are sent to Syria, and 250 to Egypt. Each watch fetches from 80 to 120 piastres. Taking the medium at 100, the watch trade produces annually 1,332,000 piastres; of which 36,000 are paid in Salonichi. The English watch makers themselves are astonished at the number of watches sent to the Levant; and say in joke, "the Turkish cities are paved with them." Nothing, however, is more natural, than that watches should be in great request in a country where there are neither public clocks nor sun-dials, and where religion enjoins prayer five times a day at particular hours. Within the last fifty years the watch trade has been doubled. The most considerable share of the trade with the Levant is carried on by Germany. Goods to the value of 500,000 piastres are exported to Germany, of which only one-third are in exchange, the remainder is paid for in money.

German produce sent to Turkey never exceeds 2,000,000 piastres. It consists of woolen cloths about 809,800; white stuffs and linen 385,750; glass 140,000; porcelain 40,000;

steel ware 54,000; copper kitchen utensils and gildings 115,000 piastres. The whole German trade is in the hands of Greeks. Vienna and Salonichi are the two great staples of it. Austria, one year with another, coins to the value of 6,000,000 of florins in dollars and sequins which are sent to Turkey. M. Beaujour pretends that from the year 1741 to 1770, 140 millions of florins were coined solely for the Turkish trade. Since that time to 1790, this sum must have increased with the trade, which our author reckons at two-fifths.

The Italian trade with Salonichi amounts to 1,074,000 piastres; the Dutch to 50,400; the Russian to 960,000. France imported goods to the value of 1,310,000 piastres. The exports to Greece amount to 1,163,000 piastres. The whole export trade of Greece amounts to nine millions, and its imports in goods may be reckoned at five millions. The English and Russians are the only nations who pay solely in goods. Greece is supposed to gain annually from the rest of Europe four million piastres.

Marseilles receives yearly, either directly, or by way of Italy, five or six cargoes of oil: one or two of silk, cotton, dressed leather, vermilion, vallonea, and gall-nuts. The butter, wines, cheeses, fruits, and pulse, is exported only to Smyrna, Constantinople, or the islands of the Archipelago. The Beys of the country, and the natives, conduct, now, the principal part of the commerce; and the European merchants are merely brokers, who buy in harvest, to sell when the market rises. The Greeks are, often, more than a match for them in this traffic.

Corinth, from whence that valuable kind of grape which we call Corinth, Currants derives its name, cultivates less and less annually, of this fruit.

The Morea is perhaps the most thickly covered with beautiful and productive olive trees, of any country upon earth. The respect of the populace for these trees attributes to them a kind of sanctity when they are loaded with fruit: to cut off a branch from a tree in this state, would be accounted a crime which would subject the culprit to general censure. This is one of those superstitions founded in nature which flourished in ancient times as well as in the present: in the orations of Isocrates we have an imperfect copy of a pleading against a person for having injured an olive tree which stood at the extremity of his premises, but without them, and as it belonged to nobody, was deemed sacred to Minerva: public utility has now taken place of Minerva, but the principle of the popular persuasion appears to be the same. The oil of the Morea has a greenish cast, but its flavour is exquisite: and it has no smell. At Coron is prepared a considerable quantity of black olives, for exportation.



TO THE EDITOR OF THE LITERARY  
PANORAMA.*Billerica, Essex, 19th Oct. 1866.*

SIR:—It is with much pleasure that I comply with your request, in communicating my case and cure to the world, through your valuable publication, in hope that the benefit I have received may become general in this country, where consumptions are so prevalent, and so fatal.

In consequence of too great exertions and fatigue in my official duty, this dreadful complaint was brought upon me, and I was in a very dangerous way from February 1865; and for some time past without even the least prospect of recovery; having too long disregarded the first symptoms of attack, from the very uncommon success I had experienced in the cure of pulmonary complaints, even almost in their last stage, for more than 30 years (being a physician myself), and the same urgent pressure of official duty bearing also very hard upon me for many months after I was first taken ill; until at last it obstinately resisted every remedy, and I had no hopes of recovery, even in August last.

I had a spasmodic or convulsive cough continually, so violent as to cause me to retch, and bring up blood, as well as what I ate or drank, being worse in the night, when profuse nocturnal perspirations reduced me to extreme debility. I expectorated or spit continually from my lungs, so much, as to be obliged to keep a basin beside me all day, and two during the night, and always mixed with blood. The pain in my breast was so severe, constantly day and night, that human nature could hardly endure it, exactly like an iron hand grasping my heart as hard as possible, which has often caused me to faint with torturing pain, and this was always upon me more or less severe. I had no appetite to any food, and what I took was forced, to support nature, and made me quite sick and ready to retch always afterwards.

Last year I subsisted entirely on boiled potatoes, without butter or salt, and nothing else whatever except 3 dry biscuits and a basin of tea morning and evening, in order to subdue the hectic fever that undermined my constitution; this I continued for 5 months, until my most worthy and ever respected friend Dr. Reynolds concurred with me in opinion, that I might make use of some light animal food. I had consequently entirely lost my strength, and there was not an ounce of muscular flesh upon my whole body. In every position, either lying down, sitting, standing, or walking, I was uneasy and in pain, there being no flesh to cover my bones, and no fat to prevent the viscera in a recumbent posture from the pressure of the

ribs within the thorax or breast. No drink of any kind, not even water agreed with me, and I consequently drank nothing. Such was my deplorable condition, that I never had a quarter of an hour's cessation from pain, night or day, for nearly two years past, and to that extreme degree, that even the pain of the largest blisters I considered as nothing; and my whole strength was entirely gone, being scarcely able to walk.

All these alarming symptoms, which had so long and obstinately resisted the usual remedies in such cases, were first ameliorated, then relieved, and at last finally cured and completely removed by a large and plentiful use of ripe currants: viz. the white Antwerp currant, then the white and red mixed, and lastly the red only. I ate them at night just before I slept, in the morning as soon as I awoke, after breakfast, dinner, and tea, to the quantity of 3 and 4 pints a day.

I lost my cough; my spitting ceased; my appetite returned; and I could eat plentifully of any food, and with a good relish, even sometimes too great a quantity so as to produce sickness, which however currants would always immediately remove;—the pain in my breast ceased; my strength gradually returned, and my flesh also, from eating heartily; (for I relish my food much more than ever I did in my life); and I have recovered better health than I have had for years past.

My habit of body was quite costive, during the whole time I was recovering, so that I was under the necessity of using half an ounce of tartarized infusion of senna, at night, about 5, 9, 17, or 23 days asunder.

Soon after I began to amend, the currants here were exhausted, and I became worse even in 24 hours, but recovered immediately upon a plentiful supply of currants.

After they were gone, I used tamarinds, with pretty good success, as a substitute; but conserve of roses and acid of lemons mixed, did not answer the same purpose. However I have left off every thing for a considerable time, except my usual food, and table beer for my drink, having used no wine, spirits, ale, or porter, for 21 years past.

Since my recovery I have heard of a lady of 29, and a gentleman of 74, who have also been recovered, by the liberal use of currants, of consumptions of 3 years continuance, whose lives had likewise been despaired of.

Flattering myself that this may prove highly beneficial to the afflicted, I am, with the best wishes,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,  
FERDINAND SMYTH STUART

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 LITERARY ADVICES FROM AUSTRIA, FROM  
 LETTERS OF JULY, 1806.
 

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The sale of books, although reduced very low in Germany, has no where suffered so much as in the Austrian States. In better times the commerce in books in Austria was never very flourishing, one reason was, that good articles were seldom offered to the booksellers, and another that they deterred many authors of reputation by their niggardly proposals. The name of Vienna on the title page was enough to impede the success of a work. Can any thing good come from Vienna? was the question of many foreigners; and not altogether without reason. Among a continual round of eating and drinking, restlessness and noise, the restraints of the censorate, and the manifest want of inclination for the nobler employment of the mind, evinced by the higher classes, how could any thing sublime or mental flourish? Very few of those to whose care is committed the reputation of the country appear to feel the importance of this object. The few noble minds which take a higher stand, are pretty much isolated, and are not understood. No attention is directed to improve the native dialect, and from ignorance of a better language, the Austrian *patois* is spoken in the best circles, wherein one might expect to find superior information. It must indeed be acknowledged, that there is no province in Germany where the youth are more tormented with the etymological part of the German language; yet at the same time none where such bad German is spoken, and for the greater part written, as in Austria. Literary excellence is no where so little valued as in Vienna. A delight in cavalcades and dogs, and an unreserved devotion to the spirit of commerce, in the eyes of most people, constitute a valuable man. How is it possible, under these circumstances, that any thing distinguished in the republic of literature, can appear in the imperial residence? It has often been observed that people of the greatest literary reputation, and the most extraordinary diligence while they remained abroad, immediately as they choose Vienna for their residence, have relinquished the path of literature. Notwithstanding these facts, the superior booksellers here, have in general transacted business to advantage. People buy books, at least, if they do not read them. Several booksellers indeed, have kept large stocks on hand. Degen published superb works. The late Director of Camessina's concern, Beck, edited very important works in a truly elegant style: Geisinger did the same, and Schaumburg, who doubtless keeps the best assortment, and serves his customers with the greatest promptitude, has edited many valuable articles. But few pub-

lications meet the wished for sale; and, it was therefore natural that one bookseller after another, should either cease from keeping stock, or reduce it very low, and now, when there is little demand, the dealers are too fearful to undertake any thing considerable. Geisinger appears to risque the most, and to succeed with some articles from Hosor, Glatz, and Trattinik; but in his publications he reckons much on a fair exterior. The mob of pirates and dealers in piracies, find the most advantage.

This great monarchy does not produce one distinguished public paper. Our political newspapers are sick: some in a consumption, others in a dropsy. For some time there was talk of the speedy appearances of a journal, under the title of Austrian Leaves (*Oesterreichische Blätter*) which was to embrace much, but at present nothing is said about it. There are some appearances as if the Censuraechere would unobservedly become milder: at least many free spoken words in the foreign news-papers, receive the "toleratur," if not the "admittitur." The more noble wish that those who sit at the helm may read and ponder these words; and, what might be of the best consequence, would lay them before the sovereign, who by the great candour of his mind, and the rare uprightness and goodness of his heart, might easily receive other and more correct views of many important subjects, whereby certainly various things assume a more friendly form, and the general welfare of the monarchy might be greatly promoted. For a truly noble mind to shew itself in the Empire of Austria, will be very difficult, when the superior characters in the state, do not cherish a literary and scientific education, nor excite emulation by honours and public distinctions. A more free and liberal turn of mind is greatly wanted, a disposition fettered by no censorate unnecessarily rigid, and frustrated by no little pedagogic school plan, a spirit secure from the suspicion of mean hypochondriac minds, who view but one side of a question. Those who know our beloved emperor, and his enlightened ministry, assure us, loudly, that a national turn of mind, of this nobler description, might easily be hoped for, if it attained publicity enough to engage the attention of a prince who judges so candidly, and intends so uprightly as Francis II. Of the literary journals, that of Halle is the most read; after this, that of Jena; of other periodical works, the Free thinker (*Das Freymüthige*) is most in request, and after that the Gazette for the elegant world (*Zeitung für du elegant wilt.*) The Minerva of the lively and industrious Archenholtz, which since the breaking out of the last war, contains many pertinent remarks and sentiments of serious import, relative to Austria, is here

read with much approbation. Greatly is it wished, that many truths contained therein, might engage the attention of our monarch. The gazette of Neuviud retains its former estimation, and notwithstanding much distorted and superficial reasoning, enjoys a great reputation among the higher ranks.

The booksellers in the provinces, for the most part do no business of consequence; but occupy themselves principally with pirated editions. In Hungary, especially, the trade in books is rendered difficult in many ways. In Presburg, Schwaiger does the most business; he also travels through the country with books. In Pest, Hartleben has attempted to become an editor, which is rather an unusual thing there: but the attempt is not likely to boast of great success. These Hungarian towns have the most commerce in books; in most other towns of that country, the bookbinders are at the same time booksellers, or rather bookbrokers.

The Gazette of and for Hungary, edited by Schedius, appears in the present state of the commerce in books, not likely to be soon resumed. Bredelyky's contributions to the topography of Hungary which contain many good things, is not relinquished, but will be concluded with the fourth volume. The industrious Kovachich continues very active in the history and literature of his country; he is now occupied with the idea of a new edition of the *Corpus juris Hungarici*, much augmented by many happily discovered old imperial statutes. The historian, Von Eugel, appears in his historical character to keep holiday. Schwartner is still; and if the times do not soon improve, by-and-by every thing will be still; but it will be the stillness of the tomb.

We shall add a succinct view of the  
AUSTRIAN JOURNALS.

It is well known, that the patriotic journal of M. André, counsellor of education, at Brunn, ceased with the month of June 1805, M. André having been invited into Bavaria; however he is not yet gone thither, on account of the war, and other circumstances. A competent successor to continue this useful and much read journal has not been found.

A Journal which M. Von Hanke, in Olmutz, intended to have published, under the title of *Slawenka*, and of which one number appeared in 4to in 1804, from the University press, at Buda, is interrupted by his death. This number contained a critical account of a copy of an old Slavonian Bible, in possession of the editor's family, which is by no means a master-piece of criticism; and evinces no fundamental knowledge of the Slavonian language. A journal is published at Prague, entitled *Slawin*, "a message from Bohemia to all Slavonian nations," by

VOL. I. [Lit. Pan. Dec. 1806.]

Joseph Dobrowski, member of the Royal Bohemian Society of Sciences at Prague, and of the learned Society at Warsaw. In 8vo., 2 numbers cost 1 florin.

Another journal is likewise published at Prague, quarterly, under the title *Hlasatel Cesky*, "The Bohemian Prophet," by Mr. John Necedly, Doctor of Laws, and Professor of the Bohemian Language and Literature in the University there. The object of this publication is to combine entertainment with information, but especially the promoting and perfecting of the Bohemian language and literature. Two numbers have appeared, whose contents correspond with this object. They include translations of select pieces from Lucian, Cicero, Pope, and the Messiah of Klopstock. The editor is assisted by Witsch Necedly, J. Mysliwecki, Joseph Jungman, and others.

Mr. Stephen Kultsar has entitled his paper, published at Pest, in the Hungarian language, *Hazai tudositások*, "Advices of our native Country." He has already more than 200 subscribers; and the Comitates wish to remove the prohibition, by which he can insert nothing but domestic Hungarian articles. A sheet is published twice a week, since July 2. Price for the half year, 4 florins. Mr. Kultsar, formerly Professor of Elocution, and tutor to the young Count Festerits, writes a pure Hungarian style. This journal finds its way into the neighbouring countries, as Servia, Bosnia, Moldavia, and Walachia. We flatter ourselves that it will furnish us with various articles which may increase our acquaintance with the state and productions of Hungary.

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#### PROPOSITA PHILANTHROPICA.

—homo sum  
*Humanum nihil a me alienum puto.*

#### PROTESTANT DISSENTERS' GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

The Dissenters, by which we mean those interests which were recognized as such by the Toleration Act, have during a number of years been little other than the contempt or the clergy of the establishment, whenever general learning or extensive literature, biblical or classical, was in question. Very few works entitled to the appellation of "learned," in a superior style, have originated among them, since the valuable volumes of the industrious and liberal Lardner, or those of the ingenious and praise-worthy Harmer.

The Watts's and the Doddridge's of former days have not lately had their equals, among those who profess to be their descendants; nor has the mantle of any distinguished leader known to us fallen, with a double

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portion of his spirit, on a favoured disciple. Sensible of this truth, and desirous of removing the cause of it, the principal characters among the Independent and Baptist interests, chiefly, have conceived that the want of *early* education has in great measure impeded the maturity of those talents which the body cannot suppose to be wanting, though not manifested by any striking marks of vigour or exertion. They have therefore circulated an address, in which they remind their friends, that the primitive Dissenters were so far from being averse to the accomplishments of literature, that they were mostly eminent for learning; and some have immortalized themselves by their works. They represent the Dissenters as rapidly resuming their esteem for literary attainments, and desirous of enjoying among themselves those facilities for acquiring them, from which they are excluded by the constitution of the English Universities.

They propose especially to benefit youth intended for the sacred office; and those who may become teachers of youth. They observe, with a severity which they surely would have thought unjustifiable in others, that, "the incompetence of perhaps the majority of this class is proverbial;—the union of talents and character is so rare, that when the inquiring parent has, with pleasing surprise, discovered a single instance, it is not probable that he will find a vacancy for his child." They lament also "the gross ignorance of some engaged in the important office of the christian ministry;"—the very question of "looking for tutors, critics, and (religious) advocates," reminds them of a mortifying fact, *i. e.* that they are very scarce. Now if such be the acknowledged description of their public instructors, what, it might be asked, is that of their instructed?—They have therefore determined to establish an institution which may remedy this evil; and as we rejoice in every attempt to effect the promotion of literature, we cannot but wish that the proposal may revive that spirit, of which the Dissenters acknowledge themselves to have been of late so lamentably destitute. The following is the plan proposed:

I. That, in order to secure and advance solid learning among Evangelical Dissenters, it appears highly desirable that a seminary be established, in which religious and moral principles shall be vigilantly inculcated.

II. That, in order to carry this design into effect, a day-school, in some convenient and healthy part of the metropolis, shall be established as early as possible.

III. That eighty boys shall be admitted into this school, on terms to be specified when the plan is matured.

IV. That the committee shall have power to admit, gratuitously, a number of boys be-

side the above eighty, not exceeding twenty, sons of ministers, or others, who may be in confined circumstances.

V. That gentlemen, subscribing one guinea annually, shall be annual governors, and those who subscribe ten guineas at one payment, shall be governors for life.

VI. That a committee of twenty-four gentlemen shall be appointed, of whom six shall be ministers.

VII. The committee shall elect all officers, except the president and treasurer; shall adjust, in concurrence with the masters, the plan of education; shall fix the terms on which boys not on the foundation shall be educated; shall fill up vacancies on the foundation, and superintend all affairs.

VIII. That eight members of the committee, two of whom shall be ministers, shall go out annually, in rotation.

IX. That a president and treasurer shall be chosen at the annual meeting of the governors; who shall be, *ex officio*, members of the committee.

X. There shall be a head master, a second master, and an assistant master, for the classical departments, one of whom shall be qualified to act as mathematical master. There shall also be a master for writing and arithmetic.

XI. Candidates for the office of masters must be well recommended as men of sound learning, evangelical principles, and established character.

XII. The business of the school shall be commenced and concluded with prayer every day.

XIII. A general meeting shall be held in the school-room, on the first Wednesday in January and in July, at one o'clock in the afternoon. The meeting in January shall be called the annual meeting, when the president, treasurer, and committee shall be appointed, and the accounts audited. At every general meeting the minutes of the last general meeting shall be read and submitted for confirmation.

XIV. The committee shall have power to call a general meeting, by giving at least one week's notice to all the governors.

XV. The committee shall meet once a month in the school-room, or other proper place; five of them shall form a quorum.

XVI. That three auditors shall be appointed annually to examine the accounts.

XVII. That no resolution, proposed at a general meeting, unless recommended by the committee, shall be entered as a rule, until it has been confirmed at a succeeding general meeting.

This business has been taken up seriously, and the institution is advancing. The Treasurer is Samuel Favell, Esq. Borough.

## CATHOLIC MISSION IN CHINA.

[Translated from the *Mémorial Européen* of Tuesday, June 2, 1806.]

*Extract from several Letters written by the Missionaries of the Foreign Missionary Seminary at Paris, dated from the Province of Sutchuen, in China.*

THE Christian religion continues to make sensible progress in this province: 5181 heathens have embraced the faith in the course of the last year; 6039 children have been baptised. The infidels come of their own accord to be instructed, and to request books; which we gratuitously distribute among them, in order to acquaint them with both doctrines and morality. The mildness of the government, and the manner in which it conducts itself with respect to the Christians, make us hope to enjoy peace. We have experienced no persecutions under the government of the new emperor. The mandarins no longer receive the denunciations which the Pagans used to bring against us, on account of our religion. Religious assemblies are publicly held, without any interruption from the city governors.

In the district of Tonquin, a Christian, who had refused to give money for the support of a superstitious ceremony, was discharged by the collectors from a silk manufactory, where he gained his living. The newly baptized, vexed to see himself compelled to abandon his trade, entered an action against them. The mandarins gave the verdict in favour of the Christian; and said to his adversaries, "Since the Christians ask you for no money for the exercise of their religion, you have no right to force it from them for yours."—In another district, a Christian having refused to contribute to a comedy, where the Pagans made enlogia on their idols, was beaten by the collectors. The affair having been carried before the government of the place, they ordered the collectors to be arrested; and each of them to receive fifteen blows on their feet, for endeavouring, by their private authority, to force the Christians to contribute to a religious ceremony contrary to their consciences. Indeed, the converts hold their assemblies publicly, without any opposition from the government; and religion is preached in all public places and markets, without any obstacle being put in the way by the superintendants. After such a decided toleration, there is the greatest reason to hope for an extensive progress to be made here in christianity, if a sufficient number of evangelical labourers will but come to us, in order to preach in this vast province. It is 300 leagues from east to west and 320 from north to south. It contains 12 cities of the first order, 19 of the second, and

110 of the third; and ten others which are called *Ting*, and are a part of the twelve first: it is divided into four parts, the east, west, north, and south. True religion is nearly equally spread through those four parts and has made nearly equal progress. In the eastern division are reckoned 117 societies of Christians, 172 in the west, 43 in the north, and 132 in the south. The number of Christians in the whole, amounts to 48,000; whereas in 1785 there were only 24. But, in order to visit and administer to all the converts, an immense tract of country must be traversed, whilst there are, from the seminary at Paris, only four Missionaries, comprehending the Bishop and nineteen Chinese priests. We are now endeavouring to establish a national clergy. The schools in which the Christian religion is taught, are not at all disturbed. The Pagans sometimes request us to admit their children, in order to teach them to read the school writers, and write their characters. We have in this province sixty-two christian schools; of which 35 are boys, and 29 girls. It is melancholy to think we cannot increase these institutions; the poverty of the inhabitants generally forbids it. The emperor has sent for two new Lazarist Missionaries to Peking, who left Canton last summer, in order to go to the capital.

By these letters we find that the hordes of rebels who troubled the empire in 1803, are entirely dispersed; and that the late reports of civil war, rumoured abroad by some misinformed merchants, deserve no credit.

## FREE CHAPEL FOR THE POOR.

*To the Editor of the LITERARY PANORAMA.*

MR. Editor:—I was much pleased to find in your first number, a brief eulogium on the intention, and management of the *only Free Chapel* yet established in London, for the accommodation of the poor; and by this specimen of your attention to such philanthropic, and truly christian undertakings, I am induced to offer a few remarks on the general utility of churches or chapels of this description, under the direction of such regular earnest and orthodox ministers, as that in West Street is favoured with. I have been for many years, an observer of the increasing depravity of all orders in society! I have deeply lamented the growing evil, but, alas have not till lately been cheered by a gloom of hope, that this source of national calamity, may be checked and even dried up, if measures are adopted and executed, (with an energy equal to that above alluded to; and as strongly recommended by the venerable and pious bishop of the diocese), to procure comfortable accommodations for the poor: not in the workhouse, but in the house of God. It may be said, and a lamentable fact

it is, that the churches we have already, are not half filled: but whether they are or are not filled, they are effectually barricaded against the poor, by the practice of letting out the seats: and thus, from the great laxity of morals among the superior classes, the pews, with but few exceptions, are like the town houses of our nobility in summer, occupied only, if at all, by a servant. If there be any solid reason for excluding the poor from the seats in their parish church, because the rich can pay for them without being obliged to occupy them in person at the regular times of service, the same reason evinces the necessity of providing seats expressly for those who are now in a measure *excommunicated*. The good to be derived from the religious instruction of the poor is incalculable; and, happily, it is discernible in the effects already produced, among some of them, by this very Chapel; where a congregation, at once the most attentive and numerous, assembles in comfort, twice every Sunday, morning and evening, for divine worship, according to the strictest rules and doctrines of the established Church. Of this congregation I have the satisfaction to know personally some individuals, formerly, indeed, the most abandoned profligates, and who mouldered away all their spare time at the alehouse, both Sunday and working day, to the ruin of themselves and families; but now, like the man delivered from the evil spirit, they are found sitting, clothed, and in their right minds, living witnesses in this house of God, and in their families, to the prevailing and persuasive energy of religion, and religious instruction, zealously and plainly enforced. I know of many who declare they have reason to bless God, for having put it into the heart of the founder of this Chapel, to afford them an opportunity of hearing the words of life; to which they were before strangers, and were likely so to continue, on account of their inability to stand in the Church through weakness of body; and to pay for a seat, through indigence.

I do not know how far covering the whole area of a church with pews for hire has the sanction of our establishment, but I know, that while there are any poor in a parish there ought to be a place for them at Church; or how can we expect their manners should be corrected, their minds informed, their morals, personal and relative, be improved, or their souls be saved? I hope, Sir, by stating what I have myself witnessed, to encourage others in undertakings of a like kind; a conviction of the necessity of which is, I believe, encreasing.

I am, &c.

PHILOPAUPERIS.

\* \* We understand that a *Free Church* is opened at Birmingham also; and another at Bath.

#### EXCERPTA.

Mr. Philips has lately published in five pocket volumes, price 25s., "Memoirs of a Traveller, now in Retirement, written by himself." The author is the Rev. Mr. Dutens. The volumes contain a variety of anecdotes; many of which the writer had the best opportunity for authenticating, having moved in those exalted circles wherein they occurred. Some are extremely curious. The writer's observation has demonstrated beyond denial, that vice and misery are inseparable companions. Had he depicted the former in its true colours, as it must have appeared to him, he might have prevented the incautious from suffering its effects in the latter.

The following excerpts are amusing.

Having remarked the extreme melancholy of Lady Charlotte Burgoyne's air, one day after she had left us, I begged to know the reason of her sadness. "Her health is not very good," said Miss Pitt, "and she is afraid that she is going to die; and, to strengthen her apprehensions, a Scotch footman, who has lived some years in the family, eight days ago begged permission to speak to her in private: he then told her that he was a native of a part of Scotland, where certain families had the gift of foreseeing what would happen; or, as the English call it, second sight; that he belonged to one of those families, and having foreseen that his lady had only fifteen days to live, he thought it his duty to inform her of it, that she might turn her attention towards the final arrangement of her affairs, and the salvation of her soul. Poor Lady Burgoyne has been so alarmed at this prediction, that she is unable to resist the impression which it makes upon her spirits, her husband perceiving her dejection, she has related to him the cause; and though the General has ceded the imprudent footman, and discharged him, he cannot banish from the mind of his wife the solemn idea of her having no more than eight days to live."

We were all impatient for the expiration of these eight days, that Lady Charlotte Burgoyne might regain the tranquillity of mind so necessary for her health. She, in fact, escaped from the accomplishment of the prophecy, for she did not die until twenty years afterwards. Had fear then destroyed her, a circumstance very possible, the prophecy would have excited wonder, and the prophet would have been followed with applause.

The Marquis de Prié played very deeply, and very fortunately. He once won ten

thousand louis from M. de Chauvelin, the French ambassador: he received half the sum in cash; and a bill for the remainder, payable in six months. The ready money having lasted him only three weeks, he sold the ambassador's bill to a Jew of Turin, for a sum of three thousand louis. The ambassador, piqued to hear that his bill had got into the hands of a Jew at so low a price, borrowed what money he wanted of the Prince de Conti: he then went to the Marquis, and demanded his bill. The latter being obliged to confess that he had sold it to a Jew, the ambassador complained to the Chevalier Ossorio, and insisted upon paying the full amount of his bill into the hands of the Marquis. The Chevalier obliged the Jew to return the bill to the Marquis; who thus received, in spite of himself, the full amount from the ambassador. At last, though his friends calculated that, in three or four years, he had won seventy-five thousand louis, and though he had besides very considerable property, his excessive profusion so completely deranged his affairs, that the King of Sardinia was obliged to sequester his property, for the payment of his debts.

The Piedmontese have many amiable qualities. The people of rank are courteous and brave; extremely attached to all foreigners, except the French; against whom they have a natural antipathy, arising from their having been almost constantly at war with them. They are very inquisitive; and expert in finding out people's characters, particularly those of strangers. Having nothing to do but to gossip, the most trifling subject is always argued till there is nothing more to say upon it. Whenever a stranger arrives who merits their attention, they instantly visit him, shew him every politeness, and enter into conversation with him: and at night, in their parties, every thing they have learnt, and every thing that has been said, is canvassed again; and the new comer is better known in Turin in three days, than he would be in Paris or London during a residence of as many months. The inhabitants are naturally well-disposed, but they are not destitute of cunning; on the contrary, they are indefatigable in devising means to accomplish any object they have in view. They are docile, sociable, and industrious.

The women of Turin are very handsome; their complexion is finer than that of any other females in Europe, but they are not so well formed as the English women. They are lively, witty, amiable, and fond of those little tricks which are natural to the sex in all parts of the world, and which prevail more or less, in proportion to the degree of gallantry in vogue.

Whilst the Russian Count Schouvaloff was

at Rome, he lived in a house built upon the ruins of the tomb of Augustus; the walls of the tomb serving as a terrace for his apartment. He gave dinners to foreign noblemen, and frequently had charming concerts. One day, when several Englishmen were of his party, I could not help reflecting upon the vast difference which seventeen centuries had produced in that spot. We saw a man, the native of a country of which the Romans had not the smallest idea; and the inhabitants of which, together with all the people of the north, they called Hyperboreans;—we saw, I say, an Hyperborean, giving musical concerts upon the tomb of Augustus to the English; who in that emperor's time were known only as a tribe of naked savages that painted their bodies (as the savages of America still do,) and from that custom were called Picts.

I have been at the house of Prince Esterhazy, in Hungary. He had two hundred guards encamped before his castle; the captain of his guards dined with him. After dinner an excellent band of music played while he took coffee; and he had two companies of comedians constantly in his retinue, one German and the other Italian. I know of no such establishment belonging to any other subject in Europe. I was at Presburg when he gave a ball and supper to the Empress, at a league from the city. The supper was of three hundred covers; and the refreshments at the ball were served by fifty of his guards, to whom he had on that occasion given uniforms embroidered with gold.

We passed through Bohemia,\* which did not appear to me to wear a very pleasing face. It abounds in corn, and has also some considerable forests; but what surpasses all belief, and is nevertheless very true, is the prodigious quantity of game of all sorts, which abounds in that kingdom. The Prince Colloredo gave me an account of a hunting party which the Emperor Francis I. made in the year 1755. There were twenty-three persons in the party, three of whom were ladies; the Princess Charlotte de Lorraine was one of them. The chase lasted eighteen days, and during that time they killed 47,950 head of game and wild deer; of which 19 were stags, 77 roebucks, 10 foxes, 18,243 hares, 19,545 partridges, 9,499 pheasants, 114 larks, 35v quails, and 54 other birds. The Emperor fired 9,798 shots, and the Princess Charlotte 9,010; in all, there were 116,209 shots fired.

I was witness to a circumstance I could not otherwise have believed, respecting the price of flowers in Holland; I saw four hundred and seventy-five guineas offered and refused for a hyacinth. It was, to be sure, the most charming flower that ever was seen;

it belonged to a florist of Haarlem, and another florist offered this price for it. The reason which the owner of it gave me for refusing the offer was, that his hyacinth was known to all the amateurs of Europe, and that he sold the bulbs every year for more than the interest of five hundred guineas. These bulbs produced the same sort of flower, in all its beauty.

It is necessary to make some stay in Florence, to be able to appreciate the genius and character of its inhabitants. I have never found any people who unite, like themselves, such abundance of talent and wit with such simplicity of manners and good-nature. I found those qualities there more than any where else, among the nobility whom I most frequented, although I visited also several citizens' houses, and observed the lower classes with attention. The Florentines have no national vanity, though many have it with much less pretensions to it. They do justice to strangers, and treat and welcome them with affability. The ladies are extremely amiable, they have that gentleness, that goodness, and that engaging manner, which is so well suited to their sex. They have not the grace of French women, nor the noble deportment of the English, nor the studied air of the German or Dutch. They are satisfied with having a manner which is naturally their own; and I have seldom seen women less affected, and of whom one could more easily see the character, in the countenance and manner than in those of Florence. This occasions them to appear as if they had not been cast in the same mould with the women of the nations I have just mentioned. In a word, I believe that if their education was as much taken care of as that of other women, they would not be inferior to them.

The custom at Chanteloup, after conversation or the promenade, was to retire, for a few hours, each to his own apartment. This was what they called *l'avant-soir*. One either passed it alone, or in making visits in the castle when the company was numerous. The Duke de Choiseul used to go to his sister, the Duchess de Grammont, with some of their most intimate friends; the Abbé Barthélemy to the Duchess de Choiseul, and the others where they pleased. We followed, in that respect, the custom at Paris, which was to pass the evenings with some friend until supper-time. I have known men who had made it so much a habit, that they have been wretched if they had not a house where they could regularly chat every evening. A story is told of the Duke de Nivernais, à-propos to this subject. That nobleman was intimately acquainted with the Countess de Rochefort, and never omitted going to see her a single evening. As she was a widow, and he a widower, one of his friends observed to him, that it would be more convenient for

him to marry the lady. "I have often thought so," said he, "but one thing prevents me: in that case, where could I pass my evenings?"

Mr. Egerton has lately published, in four volumes, crown 8vo. price 20s., a work entitled "The Belgian Traveller; or a Tour through Holland, France, and Switzerland, in 1804, 1805, 1806." It assumes the form of letters, purporting to be written from the various places visited by the author. As letters, we may safely pronounce these volumes *compositions*: as a collection of anecdotes, they are mingled: the horrors of the French dominion, is their principal subject: *we know*, indeed, of our own personal knowledge, that many similar horrors are true, yet we leave these to rest on the authority of the writer. We shall not subject these volumes to a strict review; but a sufficient idea of their contents, may be obtained by means of excerpts, which, of course, are taken without any connection.

The police at Utrecht seems more vigilant and troublesome than in most other Dutch cities. Before we entered it, the post-waggon was stopped by some French gendarmes, who asked for our passports, which were delivered by them to a French police commissary, who had his office near the gate. After his inspection was over, two gendarmes accompanied the post-waggon and took the name of the inns, where we ordered the luggage to be carried. Arrived there, the first thing the landlord presented me with, even before I was shown my room, was a kind of police register, in which I was to write down from my passport, all the particulars concerning my person, character, figure, and business; I was also to mention to whom I was known in the place; how long would be my stay; where I had slept the night before; and where I intended to travel from thence. To this humiliating formality, and to this insulting inquisition, Batavian citizens were equally subject with foreigners.

It was on a Sunday that I arrived in Amersfort. After visiting a friend I went to church, where I observed such shocking indecencies as I have never witnessed before in any place consecrated to a Supreme Being. Not only most of the men had their heads covered with their hats, bonnets, or night caps, but some, with great phlegm smoked their pipes, facing the clergyman preaching in the pulpit. The unconcern with which the audience remarked such scandalous behaviour, proved to me that it was neither new nor uncommon. In this idea I was confirmed by my friend, who lamented that since, (to use his own words)

the French friends of liberty had taken upon themselves to regenerate Dutch patriots, the latter had degenerated both in morality and religion to a level with the former, and they went to church as to a public house, displaying the same brutal manners and unfeeling minds. He assured me that some of the lower people even carried with them to church gin or brandy as well as tobacco, and that the sermon of the preacher was frequently interrupted by the political discussions or vulgar jokes of the audience. Upon my inquiry whether blasphemy and sacrilege were not within the reach of the laws of the Batavian Republic, I was answered that in the revolutionary laws was no question of a God or of his worship, but that the most severe pains were pronounced against those, who mentioned with disrespect revolutionary rulers. The professors of religion and its propagators, had also fallen into the same disrepute with religion itself. Every body is at full liberty to style them fools and hypocrites, and the Divinity they adore, our Saviour, an impostor; but was any one even to say that the French consuls or Batavian directors were criminal usurpers, and their supporters wicked accomplices, the revolutionary laws would strike, nay, crush the culprit instantly.

Before the revolution Amsterdam contained, according to several statements, four hundred thousand inhabitants; and of these only four thousand five hundred were reduced to beggary or a charge to the community. The calculation made up last year from official documents, proves that it has lost above one-fourth of its population, and that of the remainder nearly one-third, or eighty-five thousand souls, had no other resources but those which compassion allows to poverty! What a terrible truth, what a horrible lesson to revolutionists, to reformers, and lovers of innovations! Yes, collections have been made not only in all churches and chapels, but magistrates, accompanied with clergymen, have, from door to door, from house to house, implored generosity and pity for a wretchedness bordering on despair. That, however, those donations, though liberal, are insufficient, the misery seen every where, the suicides heard of, and the crimes read of, are palpable evidences. Here, where ten years ago not a beggar was suffered in the streets, you are now surrounded by hundreds imploring, tormenting, and even threatening. A single suicide at that time was the surprize, the terror, and the talk of the people for months, nay, for years; at present, every day, almost every hour, exhibits the most shocking spectacle.

I was speaking the other day with an aide-de-camp of one of the French Generals of the many taxes, laid upon the Dutch; of their

approaching misery, and of the probability of the time not being remote, when they would be unable to contribute any more to the support of their French Allies. "As to their taxes," interrupted he, "they are not taxed enough yet, nor can they be so miserable as their contemptible characters deserve; but as long as we do not see any ducats in circulation, their ruin cannot be so near as you seem to apprehend." I remarked to him that ducats were not the current coins of the country, but bought and sold as all other merchandise, and every one had a right to accept or refuse them when offered.—I have, continued I, with some warmth, seen Holland ten years ago, and therefore cannot but lament as a man, as a human being, its present wretchedness. I will defy any traveller to mention a people in Europe suffering so much, from complicated distress, as the middling and lower classes of this republic. Cities, towns, villages, and high roads swarm with beggars—such disgusting beggars, that they almost appear hideous to poverty itself. And these naked and wandering skeletons are not thus reduced by their own fault, by their own indolence, or by their own want of industry; but from the doleful effects of the disorganised state of the civilised society of our days.—In 1794, not a single Batavian citizen subsisted by public alms, or by begging.—"You are prejudiced—much prejudiced in favour of the natives of this country," called out the aide-de-camp; "could but France, with a single blow annihilate their whole race, it would be a blessing to Europe. They are a disgrace to the human species." Alas! Poor HOLLAND!!!

The English Artificers at Antwerp, whether, as report says, dismissed from their own country, during the last peace, or as having deserted over here, after being deluded by Buonaparté's emissaries, deserve great pity. They are worse treated than our galley slaves, work harder and obtain only a third of the usual pay, the other two thirds *will be paid at a peace with England*. This scanty allowance is not sufficient to support, without charitable donations of the compassionate, even their own existence, much less to provide for the wants of wives and children. The latter now crowd, in rags, the streets, and augment the great number of beggars here; lament their folly of having quitted their country, and accuse our government both of perfidy and cruelty.

As several of these artificers have contrived means, notwithstanding the vigilance of Buonaparté's prefect of the marine, and of his subalterns, to escape to Holland, Germany, and England, they are now all shut up every night, as the galley slaves, in dungeons of the

citadel. A printed ordinance, in the French and English languages, posted up at the gates of this city, informs them, that an attempt to desert from our naval arsenals and dock yards, is, in time of war, a capital crime, and will be punished as such; but though five of them had already been executed in consequence, another retaken last night was shot this morning, and the person in whose house he was found concealed, has been fined twelve hundred livres, and is to stand in the pillory for four hours. I saw him march to death with a great deal of courage, by turns singing God save the King! Rule Britannia! and cursing Buonaparte's tyranny. He was under forty years of age; his name was Hughes, and he has left a widow and four children to mourn his untimely end.

Buonaparte's inveteracy against the British nation, is inexplicable to me. It displays itself on every occasion. I was told, by an authority I cannot doubt, that upon a written representation to him, of the necessity of sending back to Great Britain, the families of English mechanics and artificers, to prevent their perishing by want, he wrote with his own hand,—“No! LET THEM REMAIN AND STARVE,” (*Non! qu'elles restent et meurent.*)

The spies all over France, at present, he assured us, amounted to near a million, and were divided into twelve different classes. 1st. The court spies, or courtiers employed by Buonaparte to watch his wife, brothers, sisters, grand dignitaries, and other courtiers about him. 2d. Military spies; these were generals, officers, and even soldiers, engaged to report the actions and conversations of their superiors or equals. 3d. Diplomatic spies; of these many were foreigners, some secretaries, others servants in the confidence or engaged about the foreign ambassadors at Paris. 4th. Office spies. These were *chefs de bureau*, or clerks in the offices of ministers, some senators in the senate, some councillors of state in the privy council, some legislators, some tribunes, some judges, and even some members of the National Institute, who reported regularly to the emperor what was suspicious or seditious in the manners or language of their colleagues, of their superiors or inferiors. 5th. Financial spies. These were employed about the stock exchange, at the bank, or in the counting-houses of stock brokers and bankers, and gave in an account of their principal transactions. 6th. Commercial spies. These acted with regard to merchants and manufacturers, as the financial spies did with regard to brokers and bankers. 7th. Fashionable spies. These were men of insinuating address, and of an elegant dress and deport-

ment, who frequented all fashionable parties; who had themselves their dinner and supper parties, their routs and balls. 9th. Theatrical spies. These had free admittance into all theatres and green rooms, inspected and reported the conduct of the performers, of the authors, as well as that of the audience. 9th. Gambling-house spies. Their head quarters were at gambling tables, and in lottery offices. 10th. Coffee-house and public gardens' spies. They were stationary in all hotels, coffee-houses and gardens. Under their department were also all public or private brothels, restaurateurs, and eating houses. 11th. Street spies. These not only reported what occurred in the streets, but tried by the aid of servants, to insinuate themselves into private families. 12th. Travelling spies. These were never still, or remained in one place, but passed most of their time in diligences and stage coaches; at ordinaries and in inns much resorted to by travellers. One of this last class, I suppose, informed against the officers at Abbeville, and against our companion at Autun.

Besides these, our narrator said that numbers of private and of female spies, were registered at the police. The former surrounded men in high stations, or individuals of great talents; the latter watched their fathers, their husbands, their lovers, their brothers, and their friends.

Of these spies some are regularly paid, but the greater numbers are persons who either obtain their livelihood by terrifying individuals, and extort contributions in making themselves known as police agents, as they are styled by courtesy, and by selling their protection to girls of the town, and petty offenders; or such whose trade cannot be exercised without a licence or present from the police minister, who never grants it them before they take the oath of espionage, and inscribe their names among the spies.

In 1789, the population of Lyons amounted, according to Necker, to one hundred and seventy-five thousand souls; at present it does not exceed one hundred and twenty thousand. The number of respectable manufacturers were then six thousand and forty-five; at present there are only counted six hundred and forty-six. Fifty-four bankers, and seven hundred and ten capital merchants were then established here; now the bankers of any credit are only six, and the merchants of any property not above sixty-two. In the silk manufactories were then employed forty-seven thousand persons, now hardly eight thousand have any work. The consequence of this decrease of means to support and reward industry is an increase of vice, idleness, criminality, and beggary, among the lower

classes, which are nearly as numerous here still as before the revolution; its pestilential breath having chiefly destroyed the great and the wealthy.

Christianity in France approaches every day nearer to its extinction. Buonaparté and Talleyrand are too politic to knock on the head, at once, a religion of eighteen centuries. But the degradation of Christianity in the person of its ostensible chief, has produced the same revolution in religious sentiments, as the humiliation and murder of the head of the kingdom of France, had already done in political ones; and most Frenchmen are therefore religious as well as political free-thinkers. But, if I am not misinformed, Talleyrand said, even when the Pope still fraternised with Buonaparté to the Thuilleries, "Christianity in France will descend into the tomb, without giving either alarm, or making any noise, because the present generation of the French clergy will leave no posterity behind them. Their faith is buried with them, and no resurrection of either is to be apprehended by the friends of philosophy." Indeed, when one remembers, that all the present French priests must be now either old, or above the middle age, as since 1790, hardly any young Frenchmen have entered into orders, it is not improbable that within twenty or thirty years, the present altars of Christ here will be deserted for want of servants to officiate.

Avignon, June, 1805.—My Lord, I intended to have taken a trip to the fountain of Vaucluse; had I not, upon enquiry, heard that every thing around it still bespeaks the horrors of which its vicinity has been the theatre within these fourteen years. Even the inn at Lille, where visitors were formerly accommodated with fish from the fountain that Petrarch eternised, has been demolished, and there is no accommodation for them in any other house.

In fact, the people of this country suffer in every manner from its incorporation with France; they pay now more taxes in twelve months, than comparatively they paid to the Pope during twenty-four years. When they remained subjects of his holiness, their country was respected as neutral during all former wars between England and France, and British travellers whom an impaired constitution, necessity, or pleasure, sent abroad, expended here immense sums, and found both an hospitable reception, a healthy climate, cheap living, and agreeable society. Now, seldom any foreigners pass through, on account of the insults and impediments they encounter, every step from police agents, prefects, governors, gens d'armes, and other spies, who hand them over to each other like convicted

criminals; and for the same causes no foreigner has settled here, or resided here, for any length of time ever since 1792.

Should, however, order and tranquillity be once more restored to France, and a general and stable peace bless Europe, this country offers many incitements to strangers. A good house built of stone, with prospects over the walks and the river Rhone, may be had here for three hundred livres, (twelve pounds,) a year. Bread, meat, and wine, are from twenty to forty per cent cheaper than in other parts of France; and every thing that the affluent can purchase, and the voluptuous or sensualist desire, the climate produces. Though sometimes it does not rain here from May to September, the country is not exhausted by droughts, being surrounded or crossed by numerous rivers, and fountains, that give the same abundance of waters as rivers. Like all other countries not distant from the Mediterranean, it suffers sometimes from high winds, but their duration is never above three days. Winters are seldom felt here, but when the rough autumn makes its retreat the mild spring makes its appearance. The people are lively and sociable and the women are beautiful and uncommonly fair for such a warm climate.

At dinner to day I happened to mention the tomb of Petrarch's Laura, which I often visited formerly in the convent where she was buried; and of which I this morning, in vain, inquired the place. "There is nothing singular in your disappointment," said one of the party, "the convent in which her ashes reposed, is sold and demolished, and the chapel, in which a tomb-stone indicated her rest, is now transformed into a stable of mules and of jackasses. If you will take a walk after dinner, you shall have an opportunity to deplore this shocking outrage offered to beauty and genius." I accompanied him; the chapel was inhabited by six mules and their drivers, as civilized and sensible as themselves, and by two jackasses, laying down on the tomb-stone of Laura. It was not without some difficulty, that we could remove them so far as to see that of the inscription, nothing remained but "LAURA," . . . . . and "*requiescat in pace.*" No! not even her remains have been left unpolluted by the abominable monsters, that revered nothing, either sacred, respectable, or admirable.

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EXTRAORDINARY CUSTOM FORMERLY PRACTISED BY THE MONKS OF BURY ST. EDMUNDS, SUFFOLK.

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The religious fathers of this monastery had propagated an opinion, that if any married woman that had no children, and wished to become a mother, would but come with a

white bull to the shrine of St. Edmund, and make her offerings and vows, she would presently after obtain her desire; and as it was usual for processions to give great dignity and solemnity to any ceremony, therefore it was thought necessary to have a very public one on this important occasion, and for this purpose a white bull was provided, elegantly adorned with garlands of flowers, ribbons, &c. which being led by one of the monks, the petitioning lady at the same time following him, and often stroking his milk-white side, the procession thus proceeded through Church-gate and Guild-hall Streets, and along the Cook-row, down to the great West gate of the Abbey, attended by the monks singing, accompanied with a prodigious concourse of people, forming a very numerous cavalcade; the bull being dismissed, the lady entered the church, advanced to St. Edmund's shrine, said her prayers, made her offerings at his altar, kissing the stone, and intreating with tears, the blessing of a child, she then returned from the Abbey with full assurance of speedy success.\*

This custom had obtained so much credit in many parts of the world, that not only many eminent women of this country had recourse to it, but even several ladies belonging to foreign parts. But as it would be very inconvenient for those distant ladies to come in person to perform these ceremonies, it was pronounced to be equally efficacious for them, if they caused to be offered by any other means, one of these wonder-working animals, at St. Edmund's shrine. We have a copy of a deed which was formerly, and probably now is, preserved in the augmentation office, to the following effect. "That John Swaffham, sacrist of the monastery of St. Edmund's Bury, certifies to all christian people, that on the 2d of June, 1474, three religious persons (whom he names) of the city of Ghent, came and offered as had been accustomed of old time, in the presence of several reputable people, at the shrine of the blessed king, virgin, and martyr St. Edmund, to the honour of God, and of the said glorious martyr, one white bull for the accomplishment of the longing of a certain noble lady."

The origin of this, as well as of several other popish ceremonies, seems to have been stolen from the superstitious practices of the ancient pagans; and the classical reader will easily recognize the rudiments of them in some of their writers.

The white bull that was kept in reserve

\* In order that a white bull for this sacred purpose might not be wanting, the tenants of the Abbey lands, were obliged to keep one always in readiness for this use, as appears by several of their leases.

by the Abbey, for the use of such persons as stood in need of his assistance, always enjoyed full ease and plenty in the fields of Habberdon, and was never meanly yoked to the plough, nor ever cruelly baited at the stake.

The sentiments of the present times on the subject of elections to Parliament, are so different from those formerly entertained, that we have thought proper to shew, by an instance, what were the ideas of our ancestors on this matter: an impartial history of the causes of the difference between 1646 and 1806 would be both entertaining and useful.

#### A SPECIMEN OF THE MODE OF ELECTING MEMBERS FOR PARLIAMENT IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

Taken from a Memorandum MSS of J. Harrington, Esq. of Kelston, in Somersetshire. Dated 1646.

*To our muche honoured and worthe Friend J. H. Esq., at his House at Kelston, near Bathe.*

Worthe Sir,—Out of the long experience we have had of your approved worth and sincerity, our Cittie of Bathe have determined and settled their resolutions to elect you for Burgess of the House of Commons in this present parliament, for our said Cittie, and do hope you will accept the trouble thereof; which if you do, our desires is, you will not fail to be with us at Bathe, on Monday next, the eighth of this instant, by eight of the morning, at the furthest, for then we proceed to our election. And of your determination we intreat you to certifie us by a word or two in writing, and send it by the bearer to Your assured loving Friends,

John Bigg, the Maior.  
William Chapman.

*Bathe, December 6, 1645.*

#### *A Note of my Bathe Businesse aboute the Parliament.*

Saturday, December 26th, 1646, went to Bathe, and dined with the Maior and Citizens; conferred about my election to serve in Parliament, as my father was helpless and ill able to go any more;—went to the George Inn at night, met the Bailifs, and desired to be dismissed from serving; drank strong beer and methelin; expended about iijs. went home late, but could not get excused, as they entertained a good opinion of my father.

Monday, Dec. 28th, went to Bathe; met Sir Iohn Horner; we were chosen by the Citizens to serve for the City. The Maior and Citizens conferred about Parliament business. The Maior promised Sir John Horner and myself a horse apiece, when we went to London to Parliament, which we

accepted of; and we talked about the Synod and ecclesiastical dismissions. I am to go again on Thursday, and meet the Citizens about all such matters, and take advice thereon.

Thursday, 31, went to Bathe; Mr. Ashe preached. Dined at the George Inn with the Maior and 4 Citizens; spent at dinner vj sh. in wine. s. d.

Laid out in victuals at the George xj 4

Laid out in drinking . . . . . vij ij

Laid out in tobacco and drinking vessels . . . . . iij 4

Jan. 1. My father gave me 4l. to bear my expences at Bathe.

Mr. Chapman the Maior, came to Kelston and returned thanks, for my being chosen to serve in Parliament, to my father, in name of all the Citizens. My father gave me good advice, touching my speaking in Parliament as the City should direct me. Came home late at night from Bathe, much troubled hereat concerning my proceeding truly for mens good report and mine own safety.

Note, I gave the City Messenger iij sh. for bearing the Maiors Letter to me. Laid out, in all, 3l. vijsh. for victuals, drink, and horse-hire, together with certain gifts.

We presume that the following domestic regulations, especially those referring to the distribution of time, are no less unlike to the modern establishments in great houses, than the former article is to the present mode of conducting the elections of Members of Parliament. Whether every item in these orders is absolutely unfit for the consideration of our fashionable contemporaries, we cannot pretend to determine: we do no more than remark the difference between modern manners and those which prevailed in the days of John Haryngton.

[*Nugæ Antiquæ*, Vol. II.]

*Orders for Household Servantes; first devised by John Haryngton, in the Yeare 1566, and renewed by John Haryngton, Sonne of the saide John, in the Yeare 1592: The saide John, the Sonne, being then High Shrieve of the County of Somerset.*

IMPRIMIS, That no servant bee absent from praier, at morning or evening, without a lawfull excuse, to be alledged within one day after, vpon paine to forfeit for every tyme 2d.

II. Item, That none swear any othe, vppon paine for every othe 1d.

III. Item, That no man leaue any doore open that he findeth shut, without theare bee cause, vppon paine for every time 1d.

IV. Item, That none of the men be in bed, from our Lady-day to Michaelmas, after 6 of the clock in the morning; nor out

of his bed after 10 of the clock at night; nor, from Michaelmas till our Lady-day, in bed after 7 in the morning, nor out after 9 at night, without reasonable cause, on paine of 2d.

V. That no mans bed bee vnmade, nor fire or candle-box vnclean, after 8 of the clock in the morning, on paine of 1d.

VI. Item, That no man make water within either of the courts, vppon paine of, every tyme it shal be proved, 1d.

VII. Item, That no man teach any of the children any vn honest speeche, or bawdie word, or othe, on paine of 4d.

VIII. Item, That no man waite at the table without a trencher in his hand, except it be vppon some good cause, on paine of 1d.

IX. Item, That no man appointed to waite at my table be absent that meale, without reasonable cause, on paine of 1d.

X. Item, If any man breake a glasse, hee shall answer the price thereof out of his wages; and, if it bee not known who breake it, the butler shall pay for it, on paine of 12d.

XI. Item, The table must bee covered halfe an houer before 11 at dinner, and 6 at supper, or before, on paine of 2d.

XII. Item, That meate bee readie at 11 or before at dinner, and 6 or before at supper, on paine of 6d.

XIII. Item, That none be absent, without leaue or good cause, the whole day, or any part of it, on paine of 4d.

XIV. Item, That no man strike his fellow, on paine of loss of service; nor reuile or threaten, or prouoke another to strike, on paine of 12d.

XV. Item, That no man come to the kitchen without reasonable cause, on paine of 1d. and the cook likewise to forfeit 1d.

XVI. Item, That none toy with the maids, on paine of 4d.

XVII. That no man weare foule shirt on Sunday, nor broken hose or shooes, or dublett without buttons, on paine of 1d.

XVIII. Item, That, when any stranger goeth hence, the chamber be drest vp againe within 4 howrs after, on paine of 1d.

XIX. Item, That the hall bee made cleane every day, by eight in the winter, and seauen in the sommer, on paine of him that should do it to forfeit 1d.

XX. That the cowrt-gate bee shutt each meale, and not opened during dinner and supper, without just cause, on paine the porter to forfeit for every time, 1d.

XXI. Item, That all stays in the house, and other rooms that neede shall require, bee made cleane on Fryday after dinner, on paine of forfeiture of euery on whome it shall be belong vnto, 3d.

All which sommes shall be duly payde each quarter-day out of their wages, and bestowed on the poore, or other godly vse.

## LIST OF MINES OF ALL THE KNOWN METALS IN THE VICEROYSHIP OF PERU.

[From the *Peruvian Mercury*, a periodical work published in Lima.]

Governments and Districts.	Gold.	D <sup>r</sup> . not worked	Silver.	D <sup>r</sup> . not worked	Quick-silver.	Copper	Lead.
Lima and Huarochiri, . . . .	4	—	131	70	1	4	—
Tarma, Pasco, and Huallanca, .	—	—	227	21	—	—	2
Truxillo and Chota, . . . .	2	1	134	161	—	—	—
Huamanga and Lucanas, . . . .	60	3	102	63	1	—	—
Cuzco and Curahuasi, . . . .	—	—	19	28	—	—	—
Arequipa and Caylloma, . . . .	1	4	71	30	—	—	—
Huantajaya and Taena, . . . .	1	19	20	215	—	—	—
Huancavelica, Castrovirreyna, and Lircay, . . . . .	1	2	80	—	2	—	10

At the most moderate calculation, it is computed that nine thousand millions of ounces have been exported to Spain in 248 years, from the discovery of the mines of Peru to the year 1740. Those of Potosi alone produced, in the first ninety years they were worked, 395,619 ounces.

A Spanish author has calculated all the gold and silver in Spain, in church plate, private plate, and in currency, at 100,000 millions of ounces.

“Look to the thin and scanty remains of the populous and prosperous nations of the southern hemisphere, and to a land whose veins are gold and its mountains silver, of which Spanish cruelty and avarice have been constrained to make a desert, in order to secure the possession of it. Behold the sullen, dejected native, trampling under his feet gold and diamonds, which he dare not put forth his hand to touch; and reproaching Heaven with heaping upon him, in its anger, treasures which have attracted, not the pious zeal and attention, but the infernal rage, of men who nevertheless dare to call themselves Christians!”—Hunter's Lectures.

## ESTABLISHMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF GÖTTINGEN.

If our information be correct, Bonaparte has treated the University of Göttingen with a kind of distinction or deference, which has relieved it from the extreme sufferings to which the cities of Germany in general have been subjected: an account of this Institution may be agreeable to our readers.

THE city of Göttingen, in the territories of Hanover, has been lately rebuilt; the streets are all in straight lines, wide, and have a convenient pavement for foot passengers. The population is reckoned at about 10,000 souls, including seven or eight hundred students from all parts of Europe. Göttingen has neither playhouses, commerce, or places of public amusement; of course none but men who have a taste for study will settle here.

Among the chief public establishments are distinguished the lying-in hospital, a beautiful piece of architecture, wherein are combined a salubrious air and internal neatness, with every convenience that the condition of the patient may require: the botanical garden, which is remarkably well kept, and always open to the pupils: the public library, which is composed of nearly 200,000 volumes, in all languages; it contains also a rich collection of engravings, and of ancient as well as modern monuments. It is intended for the use especially of the professors and students. The cabinet of mineralogy is one of the most complete in Europe. Lastly, the hospital, which contains only forty beds, but is kept very clean and comfortable.

The University of Göttingen is composed of a pro-rector, a council, twenty-four established professors, and an equal number of supernumeraries, or substitutes.

The pro-rector holds his office for only six months. He represents the King, who is perpetual rector; he inscribes the names of the new pupils, is president of the council, issues his orders to the police guard, and, if requisite, can call out the military. He is the chief civil magistrate of the city. The professors of each faculty successively fill this eminent situation.

The council is composed of the pro-rector, two professors, and two supplementaries. They decide, 1mo, on the offences of the students, who are amenable only to their fatherly tribunal. 2do, On the differences between the inhabitants, the military, and the students. In this latter case, if of a serious nature, two judges of the civil tribunal are called to sit with the council.

The students take the oath of submission to the academic code, from the day their names are inscribed till they have gone through the whole course of lectures. The punishments inflicted on them consists in fines, confinement, exile, and disgraceful banishment. Such students as have incurred this last punishment are excluded for ever from all the universities of Germany, and all public situations.

There are four faculties, viz. 1st, the Faculty of Theology, which comprehends the history of the church, morality and divinity, properly so called. 2d, The Faculty of Law, which comprehends the law of nature, the law of nations, universal history, the history of Germany, and of its different constitutions, Justinian's Institutes, the pandects, canon, civil and criminal law. 3d, The Faculty of Physic, which comprehends anatomy, physiology, the materia-medica, natural history, botany, chemistry, mineralogy, the healing art, pathology, therapeutics, surgery, and chemistry. 4th, The Faculty of Philosophy, which comprehends metaphysics, natural history, mathematics, astronomy, geography, diplomacy, politics, statistics, archæology, &c.

The professors have from four to six thousand livres salary, exclusive of perquisites, such as the payments made by the students who follow the different courses. The lectures are divided into two sessions, and last five months, at the rate of five lessons a week: the lessons occupy at least an hour.

The first lectures begin at the latter end of October, and end a fortnight before Easter. After one month's vacation they are resumed, and last till the latter end of September. The complete academical course of lectures requires at least three years; and yet in order to go through the whole in that interval, a pupil must follow at least four during the half year. He then may be examined, and take his degrees. It is required of the professors, besides the science which they teach, to be versed in the ancient and some of the living languages. They are nominated by the Regency, which never fails of making a proper choice; the public opinion having been previously consulted on the question.

#### HISTORY AND PRESENT STATE OF THE IMPERIAL MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY AT MOSCOW.

The following information is chiefly derived from a late publication printed at Moscow, by M. G. Fischer, containing a narrative of his labours, and of the principles he has adopted, in arranging this Museum. It is the first number of a series, intended to comprise descriptions of the most rare and valuable articles extant in this institution. From the character of this work given by a foreign journalist, whose report we have adopted, we doubt not but it will add considerably to the general stores of scientific information.

Prior to the foundation of the museum of natural history, by Alexander I., a small col-

lection of this kind, chiefly formed by the care of Count de Sirogonoff, and of the ancestors of Mr. Demidoff, already existed at Moscow. This collection contained several curious objects, both in zoology and mineralogy; a herbal by Rudiger, and above twenty volumes of plants, given by Mr. Prowser and Mr. Demidoff. This latter gentleman, whose discoveries in natural history have been preserved by Linnæus himself, has parted with the valuable collection he possessed; he sacrifices it entirely to the improvement of the science. Moreover, to this donation he has added a considerable sum for the encouragement of the professors and students. Prince d'Ouroussoff, animated with equal patriotism, has sent his beautiful collection of minerals to the Imperial Museum, besides some most curious and rare encaustic and mosaic paintings.

Another object which adds additional lustre to this museum, is a geographical collection, divided into governments, of all the productions of nature and of art.

All these valuable objects have been restored to their original destination, by the care and assiduity of Mr. Fischer. In the space of eight months he has completed, without any assistance, the task which he had undertaken. He has arranged likewise, in systematical order, the Demidoff Museum, which had formerly been open to public use, as well as the Imperial Museum. The order which Mr. Fischer has adopted in the distribution of the different objects, is derived from those methods which are in the highest esteem.

The ideas of M. de Lacépède have guided him in classing the birds: the arrangement of the shells is on Lamarck's system.

In the distribution of insects he has retained the principles of Linnæus, as strictly as the discoveries of Messrs. Latreille, Olivier, Lamarck, and others, would allow.

In classing the amphibia, the author has consulted the discoveries of Messrs. Lacépède, Al. Brougnard, Dandin, &c. The fishes have been placed according to the system of Linnæus, and the discoveries of Messrs. Cuvier, Lacépède, Bosc, &c.

With regard to the minerals, as the knowledge of objects instructs more than the best definitions, this collection is classed agreeably to the exterior characters; the method of the celebrated Werner has been adhered to, without, however, losing sight of the essential connection with the principles of chemistry.

One particular room has been allotted to the encaustic and mosaic paintings, given by Prince d'Ouroussoff; with the collection of medals and antiquities.

The Demidoff Museum occupies three rooms. The first contains his geognostic col-

lection, the minerals and precious stones, with partition cases for the shells.

The second contains a valuable collection of zoophytes, and part of the library.

The third contains the other part of the library.

The administrators of the museum have formed a museum of comparative anatomy on a very extensive plan. The different organs of motion, sensation, generation, digestion, &c. will be comprehended, either separately, or in connection with the other parts of organized beings, from plants, through all classes, orders and species of animals, to the human.

The first number of Mr. Fischer's work contains a description of all the different species of monkeys in the Imperial Museum. The author gives an anatomical description of these animals. He has observed two muscles, which have not been ascertained in Mr. Cuvier's comparative anatomy, and which, by marking how far the structure of the monkey differs from that of man, shews a nearer resemblance between the formation of this class of animals and that of others: these muscles are—the *acromio-atlantian*, which has been noticed by Mr. Vicq-d'Azyr, in the *Pithecius*; and the *capsulary* of the arm and of the foot.

The method of dividing the ape species into several families, adopted by Messrs. Cuvier and Geoffroy, has been the basis of the division proposed by M. Fischer in his craniology of the apes. He has adopted the same throughout his work, and has moreover been very attentive in introducing those species that were already correctly known.

By this means he has given the history of the six families: 1st, the monkeys properly speaking; 2d, the marmosets; 3d, the apes; 4th, the macocos; 5th, the baboons; and, 6th, the alouattes. He determines each family according to its exterior character and anatomical structure; and under every article he places the different species which belongs to each family. In addition to this, he introduces particulars relative to the habits and manners of the animals, and of the climate they inhabit.

This pamphlet is ornamented with several engravings. A plan of the museum; the figures of the newly discovered species, such as the *cercopithecus Laccpedii*; the cranium of the *Simia Rosalia*; that of the *S. capucina*; that of the *S. nigra*; the *S. aygula*; that of a new and beautiful species, in M. Fischer's possession, the *cynoccephamus natator*; the toes, which are also represented, are connected half way of their length by a membrane; lastly, the *galago Demidoffi*, which will be described in the following number. M. Fischer has given supplementary details relative to compa-

rative anatomy, which render his work of indispensable necessity to true zoologists.

This number contains nine figures: it is printed at Moscow, for C. F. Schildbach, 1806.

#### COUP-D'ŒIL ON AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

*Extracts of a Letter from America, dated Warburton, Maryland, July 10, 1806.*

THE whole country hereabouts has been healthy for this last three years—hardly any cases of ague and fever: but in the cherry and fruit times very subject to dysenteries or fluxes, which our physicians know not how to cure so well as the old women.

Mr. Merry has been known to me for a number of years, first as a merchant in Malaga, afterwards consul at Malaga, agent for government in Cork, then consul-general in Spain, and chargé des affaires in Spain, where I again knew and saw him; then in London, before going to Copenhagen, and afterwards to Paris, &c. I have great intimacy with, and a high esteem for him. . . . No tricks—but an open, candid, and honourable negociator, and far better received at our court, than any of his predecessors; and I verily believe has done a great deal more good for his country. He has, however, been included in the general sweep for recall of all foreign ministers! a vile and continued system upon the change of every ministry.

You have heard of our purchase, a few years back, of Louisiana. Though not wanting territory, our rulers were led to do it at the expence of 13 millions of dollars, rather than let it pass from Spanish into French hands. It was a purchase of the whole of ancient Louisiana, which was supposed to contain the two Floridas, which were separated from Louisiana by the English, and divided into two governments upon their conquest of that part. We negotiated a little to try to have it so, but finding it to no purpose, and fearing the French might obtain a station there, we made another offer to Spain to purchase for two millions of dollars the whole of the Floridas. This proposition is now pending in Madrid (or, probably, by the directors of Madrid, in Paris). We have every hope it will be acceded to. The Hornet sloop of war carried the proposition from New York in twenty-two days to L'Orient, and this day has returned by my house for Washington. She cannot, however, have brought the ultimate dispatches. We had better buy the Spanish out at any reasonable rate, than have a French government or military station in East or West Florida.

Already has the purchase of Louisiana, and consequent free navigation of the Mississippi, shewn its benefits to the United States. A vast produce goes downwards all the way

from as high as Pittsburgh; and there have been several very fine ships built upon the higher waters, of larger burthen, and as good construction as have sailed from the Chesapeake or Delaware Bay; some of 500 tons burthen, but doomed never to return from whence they went, on account of the down current. They carry produce direct for Europe, and are chiefly owned by the northern and Philadelphia merchants. The consequent increase of Kentucky and the north-western territory, the Natchees, &c. &c. exceeds common belief: they are progressing much faster than the towns in my vicinity.

This purchase of 13 millions of dollars has been made too (as well as that of two millions of dollars for Florida), without a tax of one cent upon the people, upon a funded stock, to which the sales of lands and import duties are fully ample. Yet there are wrongheads here who cabal and contend that the States ought to have gone to war with Spain rather than meanly make such a purchase with money. I have long learnt the lesson, that one man may cause or go to war, but it will take hundreds to procure a peace. This purchase, however, and the strong inducements for purchase in Kentucky and the western country, has drained a number of our inhabitants from these more settled and almost worn out counties—St. Mary's, Charles, Calvert, Prince George's, &c.—We have, however, a good influx of purchasers from Europe, who rather purchase in society, than fight their way through difficulties in the remote back country. There have been several lately with me, and more in the city, which is increasing, though not rapidly.

We have had some serious uneasinesses and remonstrances with your country about impressing seamen our citizens, and depredations on our commerce as neutrally passing the seas.

I have no doubt but there will be every fair accommodation, and that our speculating merchants have been making unjustifiable covers to enemy's property under the sanction of our neutral flag. England has already yielded up all impressed American seamen, and hundreds have arrived; in one list of published complaints there were near 3000 specified names, where and how taken, &c. &c.

Col. Smith (the collector of New York) has been suspended, and the owners and fitters out of General Miranda's ship the *Leander* are under prosecution for aiding and assisting Miranda in his expedition to the Coast of Carrachas to stir insurrection in South America.

England, or at least the English agents, assisted him in the outfit, &c. &c. And it would have been good policy to have given him more open and decided assistance.—It is generally thought he will succeed, but there

is a sharp look out for him from French as well as Spanish cruisers in the Bay of Mexico.—I know not how they contrive to have a single vessel there.

I went to the President's levee on our rejoicing day, 4th July. The contrast of it and what I had seen in four or five European capitals, was matter of much thought and amusement.—Ice creams, ice fruits, confectionary, sweetmeats, cakes, wine, &c. and abundance of cut and uncut pine-apples, were the substitutes for European graceful bows, high dresses, and respectful distances. The group too a little more motley, but not a whit behind hand in happiness or hilarity.—There was a joining in congratulations on the return of the day which emancipated us from the crimes and follies of Europe, from a dollar in the pound at least of 600 millions sterling.

We too shall encounter follies; but if great, they will be short; if long, they will be light; and the vigour of our country will get the better of them.

Our harvest is all in and secured hereabouts, later by two or three weeks than usual. A short crop of tobacco; Indian corn flourishing and well; a more abundant crop of wheat, here as well as every where I have heard of, was never known. Rye also abundant, but not a full crop of oats, owing to a cold and dry spring, and a more than usual continued spell of dry weather. Several orders for shiploads of flour have been lately executed from England, in consequence of war with Prussia shutting up the Elbe and other ports, and the nefarious project of the Corsican in denying entry to British ships on the continent. We are in alarm here for the probable result of England to let any of our ships go into their ports with our tobaccos, West-India imported cargoes, &c. &c.

Our country has progressed, and is progressing in a wonderful degree, and a very few years more will free us of all public debt.—The vast resource from sales of back lands, far above the estimate, and the usual duty on all imports, gives a redundant treasury far above the outgoings. Last year there was a repeal of all internal taxes, and this year proves more than what was expected that the external taxes exceeded more than any former year. And such is the benefit resulting from the substituting economy for taxation, that after paying off eight millions of the public debt, discharging a heavy foreign debt, making purchases to nearly fifteen millions of dollars as before-mentioned, reducing to a cypher the public internal taxes, and some *et ceteras*, we have a redundant treasury.

It is nevertheless true, as you well know, that America is not the pleasantest country for the residence of the monied man, or the man of literature, science, fashion, or politesse.

## A PARTICULAR ACCOUNT OF THE LAST ERUPTION OF MOUNT VESUVIUS.

[Translated from the French]

This account is dated 15th July, 1806, from Resina, which is four miles distance from Naples, at the foot of the mountain leading to the bottom of the cone that forms the volcano.

On May 31, about ten o'clock in the evening, as I was retiring to bed, I heard a noise something like a violent gust of wind; at which I was so much the more surprised, as a moment before I had observed that the sky was fine and clear. However, I would not take the trouble of enquiring into the cause of this unexpected change, but a person whom I had sent to Naples returning a quarter of an hour after, I got up to speak with him. As I passed near the stair-case, I could see through the trees of a grove, a blaze issuing from Mount Vesuvius, in height about 100 toises. This flame alternately rose and sunk, and resembled those beautiful sheaves which are so greatly admired in well executed fire-works. It was a confused mixture of stones and inflammable matter, thrown up from the crater of the volcano, and which, as they fell, seemed to be fluid. We were then threatened with two dreadful calamities, an earthquake which generally precedes the eruption, and the eruption itself, on that side where the lava would flow. I spent the whole night in observing this sheaf of fire which continually increased, and diffused such a light, that at a league's distance, one might easily have read a letter. I endeavoured to conjecture in what other part of the mountain it was probable another eruption would take place; when at four o'clock precisely, the volcano began to discharge inflamed matter through three new mouths, without the discharge having been preceded by an earthquake. These mouths, or issues, were near one another, at about one hundred toises from the top of the mountain. The lava issued from the side of the *Torre del Greco*, and *l'Annunziata*, near Portici, on the road from Naples to Pompeia. I went in the evening to the foot of Vesuvius, to examine a torrent of lava that had already reached to a distance from the mountain. Although it was the most inconsiderable branch, yet it was at least, 12 or 13 feet wide, and 8 deep; a very torrent of fire.

June 2, between six and seven o'clock in the morning, the smoke began to rise with greater violence than on the preceding day; it was also thicker. During the whole day a hollow sound prevailed, similar to that of two armies engaged, whose artillery and musketry are well served. Towards night I approached the great torrent of lava, which was rather slow in its progress. I estimated it 200 feet long, and 15

deep. The whole mass resembled a wall of glass in the act of melting; sometimes I could see flashes of lightning shooting from it, and these were followed by a report as loud as that of a gun of a large calibre. Whatever happened to impede the course of the lava, vines, trees, houses, &c. was instantly melted or devoured. I arrived at the moment when the lava was sapping the foundations of a wall in front of which was the bed of a torrent from thirty to forty feet deep. I saw the wall give way, and the lava precipitate itself like a cataract of fire, nearly perpendicular, into the bed of the torrent: This kind of sea of fire which covers three miles of a most fruitful country, forms but one mass from the mouth whence it issued to the point where it stops, is a sight, at once amazingly grand and dreadful. June 3, the lava ran very slowly, and through a single opening. The matter which on the 2d ran from the other two apertures, had stopped at the foot of Vesuvius. At night the whole mass had ceased to advance, the borders were already cool, although the middle was burning. A few detonations were heard, but not so frequently as on the preceding day. The mountain continued to emit clouds of smoke.

On the 4th and 5th the hollow noise from the interior of the mountain became much louder, and continued during much longer periods than before. The bellowing was distinctly heard both at Naples and at Portici, notwithstanding they are two leagues distant from one another. A thick smoke continued to issue from every part of the crater. Soon after, clouds of ashes rose, and overspread the country around; the lava next followed. It issued from the same chasm, as the most considerable torrent had ran in the same direction. On the 6th and 7th the volcano vomited a large quantity of ashes: *Portici*, *Resina*, and *la Torre del Greco*, were entirely covered with them, but the internal noise had subsided. It was renewed with still greater violence on the 8th and 9th, over Portici and Resina, poured a sable and thick rain, consisting of mud and sulphureous particles. On the following days, the noise from the interior rolled at long intervals only; the smoke, though not so thick, continued to rise from the mountain; a small quantity of ashes also rose, but fell back into the crater.

July 1, as I supposed the eruption to be terminated, although the mountain continued to smoke, I set off with a few friends to visit Vesuvius. At 10 o'clock in the evening we reached the hermitage, where we stopped till midnight. We then proceeded, and were obliged to climb rather than to walk; however, by half after 1 o'clock, we arrived at the summit. We found the ascent very difficult, as the eruption had destroyed the former path way. We were under a necessity of proceed-

ing up a new one on the opposite side, which was almost perpendicular. This path way was composed of ashes and stones, in which we sunk up to our knees. We found the mountain totally altered. Those parts which had formerly been filled with the lava and pebbles, and over which it was equally difficult and dangerous to proceed, are now become a plain, and so levelled, that an army might manœuvre there. If the volcano were but extinguished, certain hillocks here and there might be cultivated; but no doubt it is far from that state.

The former crater has disappeared, it is filled up with ashes and lava, but a new one has been formed at the eastern part of the mountain, which is about one hundred fathoms deep, and nearly as wide at its opening. We descended about half way, but dared not proceed any farther. We were already close to the flames, and felt a most violent heat. In this position we continued half an hour, admiring the spectacle offered by the liquid lava bubbling at the bottom of the crater; which resembles the melted matter in the boiler of a glass-house. The stones that we threw into it were instantly melted. The mountain is considerably lowered, and has two large clefts, one facing *la Torre del Greco*, the other fronting *Resina*. A new eruption is very much apprehended, on account of the large quantity of melted matter which remains in the crater, and of the clefts observed in the mountain. These clefts are not in the crater, some are a mile distant from it; the most considerable hardly reaches the top.

The damage occasioned by this eruption is immense. The governor of *la Torre del Greco*, has reported the great distress of so many families, and of most of the country people, whose whole harvest has been destroyed. The first step towards their relief has been exempting from all taxes the property that had suffered. A resolution has also passed that the Benevolent Commission should in future raise a fund to indemnify such landowners or farmers in the neighbourhood of *Vesuvius*, as might become sufferers by eruptions of the volcano: a Subscription will be opened for the immediate relief of the unfortunate sufferers.

#### EAST-INDIA PRODUCTIONS.

The following article is a translation from the French: that it is capable of being corrected and improved, we are well persuaded, but we have made no alteration in it, presuming that the opinion of an intelligent foreigner, though not infallible, yet should rest on its own merits.

VOL. I. [Lit. Pan. Dec. 1806.]

ON THE ACQUISITION OF SEVERAL PRODUCTIONS OF THE EAST-INDIES, IN ADDITION TO THOSE WHICH HAVE BEEN ALREADY DERIVED FROM THAT COUNTRY. By M. Le Goux de Flaix, of the Corps of Engineers, Member of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, the Asiatic Society at Calcutta, &c.

#### PART I.—OF THE VEGETABLE KINGDOM.

Among all the regions of the globe there is none which contains so many useful or agreeable productions, as the Indies, particularly in that district to which both ancient and modern writers have given the name of Hindoostan. It is situated under a serene and clear sky, animated throughout the year by the operative and fertilizing rays of the sun; and its plains are watered by periodical rains, and copious dews. All the regions of this vast empire enjoy a perpetual spring; it abounds in corn and fruits of the most exquisite kinds, and breeds animals interesting by their use, their beauty, or their curiosity.

The advantages attending so many bounties of nature, have been felt by man from the earliest periods; here he has perfected civilization, and in this country the human race, perhaps, is superior in moral qualities to those of the species which inhabit other parts of the globe.

Into this fine country, and among the people which anciently inhabited it, the most celebrated nations of the west formerly travelled, in order to obtain a knowledge in the sciences and arts. They also transported into their own countries the rich productions of this happy soil.

The modern inhabitants of Europe, when the principles of learning and knowledge, which they had derived from ancient Greece, were effectually rooted and cultivated among them, crowded towards these countries so highly favoured by nature, to procure whatever might augment their enjoyments. Already have many plants and trees, natives of India, and many arts practised among its people, during a long period of ages, in the highest degree of excellency, been transferred either to Europe, or to the colonies of Europeans in America.

Nevertheless, a great number of other vegetables, and some kinds of animals, useful or curious, which might be procured from the Coasts of Coromandel and Malabar, from Orissa, Bengal, Cachemir, the Pan-jab, and neighbouring provinces, have escaped our researches. These plants and these animals are, notwithstanding, important, either to our commerce, to our nourishment, to our industry, or to our gratification, and deserve to be transplanted to our colonies in the hotter climates; some of them might even be naturalised to advantage in Europe.

X

Among the great number of animals, trees, and plants, which are natives of India, and objects of importance for us to acquire, though hitherto, notwithstanding the intimate connection of Europe with this rich country, they have been overlooked, I shall in this memoir, notice only those which are the most remarkable and the most useful.

#### I.—VARIETIES OF COTTON.

The different species of cotton, white and coloured, which are cultivated in Hindoostan, as well in the northern provinces as in the southern, (improperly called by our geographers, the "Peninsula within the Ganges," whereas in fact it is no peninsula) as well as the other kinds of cottons produced in the adjoining countries. These productions are extremely valuable as articles of commerce, of manufactures, and of colonial agriculture: as well as by the qualities of many of them, which are superior to those of the kinds which have hitherto been procured. They might even be naturalised in the southern climates of Europe.

#### II.—VARIETIES OF SUGAR CANES.

Those sugar canes of the early kinds, named *Kari Karimbone*, and *Haricli*, which no traveller has yet mentioned, although they are cultivated by preference in Hindoostan. These vegetables are extremely important by their qualities, and especially by their forwardness and precocity. These might be naturalized in the South of Europe.

#### III.—VARIETIES OF INDIGOS.

The *anils*, or indigo plants, especially that species which is cultivated in the province of Agra, named *nîlbodi*, i. e. "deep blue," because, in reality, the indigo which it yields is of a dark blue, without having, as other species have, a hue of copper colour or violet: also the *anil* cultivated at *Raja-Mindi*; named *nerruim* in the Telinga dialect, which is the softest of the nineteen languages spoken in Hindoostan. I shall not advert to every other kind of indigo, cultivated in the different climates of this extensive region, which it might be desirable to possess, for the purpose of comparison with others at present known in our colonies: but I ought not to forget the *apocyn* indigo plant of Sumatra, which M. Cossigny has described in his voyage to Canton, and which the English have transplanted into Bengal. This species is very rich in indigo.

#### IV.—VARIETIES OF WHEATS.

The wheats of Nagpour and of Cashmir, called in Hindoostance *guhau-boud*, "non-rishing wheat." This corn, I say it without fear of contradiction, is the best of all corn; not only of those which are cultivated in India, but also of those which are known in

Europe. It contains a great proportion of glutinous particles, and but little bran. The *guhau-boud* deserves, in this respect, the name, or rather characteristic epithet, which the Hindoos give it, when they say, it is "the substance of substance." This kind is the more valuable as it is but three months and a half, or four months at furthest in the ground; as are all kinds of grain cultivated in this rich and fertile country. This wheat does not rise above 12 or 14 inches; its stem is very thin, shining, much more white and tender than that of corn in general. Cattle prefer it to the best grass. Three leaves placed at equal distances, the whole length of the stem, and half as long again as the stem itself, give it a graceful and ornamental appearance. This is a distinguishing character of this kind of grain. The ear is bearded, and usually bears 51 to 55 grains, placed on four regular sides, which form the summit of the stem. Such are the distinctions of this wheat; it is semi-transparent, and always fuller, and much whiter, than any other of its kind.

#### V.—VARIETIES OF RICE.

The Bengal rice, named *benafouli*, i. e. "odoriferous," that of the Pan-jab, another kind named *goundouli*, which signifies "little sphere," because this grain is nearly round. The *benafouli* is a very delicate kind of rice, very white, and extremely long in proportion to its thickness; when dressed, it diffuses a sweet and agreeable odour. The other is the only species of rice which is sometimes cultivated on dry ground. It is inodorous, of a dull white, rather inclining to yellow; it is less transparent than the *benafouli*. The *goundouli* is most nutritive when dressed.

In this country where rice is the chief nourishment of the major part of the people, that kind of rice is preferred for constant aliment which is called *oubaté*, which undergoes boiling a first time, before it becomes white, or is deprived of its capsule. The round, or spherical rice, is usually prepared in *hacha*, which signifies "raw." This is reserved for the purpose of making *pilaw*, which is not boiled; as is customary when the kind called *oubaté* is employed. As this dish is well known to be partly composed of the gravy of flesh meat, there is no need to describe it particularly.

#### VI.—VARIETIES OF FRUITS.

The fruits of Bahar, come from the province of Cashmir, and are, like the ananas, full of juice, small and almost round; but their sweetness and especially their perfume exceeds expression.

The APRICOT of Cashmir, is an exquisite fruit, superior to that of Europe, and even to that of Persia, in size, in the quantity of

its delicious juice, its flavour, and its salubrity. An excellent comfit is made of this fruit, by the addition of a kind of almonds. This fruit is named *jamuni*; and is absolutely unknown in Europe. The tree rises to the height of 11 or 12 feet; its leaves have the same colour, and general appearance, as those of our apricot trees: only, these leaves are somewhat more lanceolated, and spread about the middle. The Cashmirians cultivate the tree in the open field only, and never graft it. They do the same by a kind of plumb, named *kabouli*, which is delicious when dried. I ought not to forget to mention two excellent fruits of the same country, which have no stones: one is the beautiful pomgranate named *auri*; which is carried into all the neighbouring countries, and is capable, on account of its goodness, of being kept more than a year. The other is a kind of grape, of which there are two species, neither of which have stones; but both are very large and extremely delicious.

They are prepared, packed up in cotton, and sent to the lower parts of the Ganges, to Delhi, and even to the coast of Coromandel. The stoneless grape of Cashmir, is divided into white chasselas, and muscate, white and red. This is less scented than common muscate, but retains its properties longer. The bark of the pomgranate is well known to be astringent, and to possess some of the same properties as the quinquina bark.

To these fruits may be added, the *sweet oranges* of Silote, situated between Bengal and the kingdom of Ava, of which there are many varieties unknown in Europe. The *green oranges* of Arcot, also the *green pampelmusses* of Bernagor, a city on the river Hughly, between Calcutta and Serampore. This last named fruit, absolutely unknown in Europe, is an orange of a prodigious size, its flesh is sweet, delicious, and green, red, or white. Perhaps this is one of the finest fruits in the universe. A single one fills a plate in a desert.

[This Article will be resumed.]

## DIDASCALIA.

### COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

The tragedy of *Coriolanus* has been presented to the public at this theatre in a style of elegance, and classical splendor, that reflects the greatest credit on Mr. Kemble's taste, and attention to the very minutiae of the scene; independent of any praise he may merit for the performance of the character of *Coriolanus*, which we may safely affirm to be a *chef-d'œuvre* in the dramatic art: nor do we think that any stage can boast its equal—notwithstanding what has been vaunted of the Larives and Talmes of a neighbouring country—both of whom we have seen,

and are proud to hail our countryman as their superior. We, however, as Britons not wholly unused to mobs and to senates, submit to the manager's judgement, whether the addition of a dozen or two of actors to augment the main body of the rabble would not improve the general effect of the scene; whether it would not *enrich* the picture; for we really imagined that we discovered a paucity of poor and turbulent citizens in the streets of Rome: we also wish for a few more Senators in the senate, as at present they seem hardly sufficient to "make a house." Mrs. Siddons sustained her part with great dignity and effect.—We wish we could say the same of Mr. Munden, who mixed too much of the buffoon in his character; a too common fault in most performers, who think such characters as Menenius (and Polonius in *Hamlet*) are played well when they "set on some quantity of barren spectators to laugh"—"to make the tag-rag people clap them,"—whereas in fact, these ludicrous personages grossly violate the general tone of the piece, and disturb that *repose to the mind* which the author had originally in his contemplation, and by means of which he intends to prepare the spectator for the full effect of the principal incidents and characters. And indeed as Shakespeare again observes, "Now this, overdone, though it make the unskilful laugh, cannot but make the judicious grieve; the censure of which one, must, in your allowance, o'erweigh a whole theatre of others." Besides, on referring to the *Dramatis Personæ*, we perceive Menenius is described as the *friend* of *Coriolanus*, not as a Roman buffoon.

On Saturday, Nov. 15, a new play, called *Adrian and Orrila*; or, *A Mother's Vengeance*, written by Mr. DIMOND, Jun. was performed for the first time. It is a drama of the mixed kind, interspersed with music. The following is the *Dramatis Personæ*.

<i>Prince of Altenburg</i> , . . . . .	Mr. Cooke.
<i>Count of Rosenheim</i> , . . . . .	Mr. Munden.
<i>Adrian</i> , . . . . .	Mr. C. Kemble.
<i>Michael</i> , . . . . .	Mr. Liston.
<i>Friedbert</i> , . . . . .	Mr. Denman.
<i>Anselm</i> , . . . . .	Mr. Waddy.
<i>Leopold</i> , . . . . .	Mr. Chapman.
<i>Hadfroy</i> (a Minstrel), . . . . .	Mr. Bellamy.
<i>Lothaire</i> (a Page), . . . . .	Mrs. C. Kemble.
<i>Orrila</i> of <i>Rosenheim</i> , . . . . .	Miss Brunton.
<i>Matilda</i> of <i>Clermont</i> , . . . . .	Miss Smith.
<i>Githa</i> , . . . . .	Mrs. Mattocks.
<i>Minna</i> , . . . . .	Miss Tyrer.
<i>Ida</i> , . . . . .	Miss Waddy.

The scene lies at the Castle of Count Rosenheim, in Saxony, whose daughter Orrila had been bred up during his absence at the Court of Dresden; Matilda Carlstein who

had been seduced by Prince Altenburg, and afterwards deserted by him, in consequence of his marriage with a German Princess, (who bore him a son, and shortly after died) lived retired in a cottage near the castle, with her supposed son Adrian, under the assumed name of Madame Clermont. Adrian during his childhood, being frequently invited to Rosenheim Castle, as he advanced to manhood, became deeply enamoured of Orrila. Prince Altenburg, who had become a widower, the patron and friend of Count Rosenheim, proposes for the hand of Orrila, and arrives with the Count at his castle to celebrate his nuptials. His arrival baffles the hopes of the young lovers. Madame Clermont, terrified at the Prince's presence, prevails on Adrian to quit the territories of Saxony; and the Count, suspecting the real state of his daughter's affections, forbids Adrian's presence at the Castle. Lothaire, (page to Altenburg) contrives a meeting between the young lovers at the house of his sister Minna; and while Adrian is on his way to Minna's cottage, he accidentally preserves the life of Altenburg, and refuses to tell who he is. The Prince receives intimation from Lothaire, and waits on Madame Clermont to thank her for his deliverance, but is disdainfully received, she not even unveiling. During this, a meeting having taken place between the lovers, Orrila consents to elope with Adrian. They are intercepted in their flight, and brought back to the Castle. Madame Clermont, hearing of the situation of Adrian (whose life is become forfeited by the laws of Saxony, for endeavouring to run away with the heiress of a noble family,) hastens to the Castle, gets admission to the Count's presence, and in vain pleads for her son. Hearing the voice of Altenburg, she hides her face with her veil. The Prince enters, leading in Adrian (his deliverer), whose pardon he obtains. Madame Clermont kneels to the Prince, unveils, and discovers herself to be Matilda Carlstein, whom the Prince had seduced; and in the relation which she gives of the occurrences of her life, Adrian is discovered to be the legitimate son of Altenburg, whom he imagined had been drowned, but whom Matilda Carlstein had stolen from his house, stripped him of his clothes, and sent them down the Elbe; by which all difficulties in his marriage with Orrila are removed, the Count consents to their union, and the Prince receives Matilda as his wife.

This is not a translation, we believe, but "only borrowed" from the German school, and strongly resembles *Lovers' Vows*. To say the truth it is all over German, notwithstanding the introduction of a poor Welch harper, who came into Saxony, nobody knows how, to sing ditties "in honour of the Lord of Rosenheim;" and to preserve this German

character, the Deity is continually invoked *usque ad nauseam*. Add to this, a plentiful share of declamation, which renders the piece both tedious and dull. However, it was very favorably received, and the audience was contented to wink at the most glaring improprieties—such, for instance, as the tolling of the bell for the execution of Adrian before he is even tried; but then we learn from the next scene that the Count of Rosenheim *intends* to give him up to the laws of his country;—by this dextrous anachronism the audience is amused with a pretty piece of music to the burden of *ding dong bell*. The language is sometimes figurative, and now and then approaches the true bombast. "On creation's brink," is a phrase employed to describe the situation of a fair lady dying with grief. Nor is it deficient in many other phrases equally fine.

Although our languor was happily relieved by some sweet music composed by Kelly, Atwood, &c. yet we hope the author will attend to the comfort of future audiences who may honor this play, and not only use the pruning knife, but the hatchet, as Mr. Puff says; for it is intolerably long, and certainly a great part of it may be left out without detriment to what remains. When the curtain dropped, it was half past ten o'clock. We are antiquarians, yet we must acknowledge, "they manage these things better in France"—all theatric entertainments being, or at least used to be, over by ten.

Miss Smith, the heroine, displayed great powers, and the energy with which she sustained her *praying, extravagant* part, materially contributed to the success of the piece: she is second only to Mrs. Siddons. Miss Brunton played very prettily indeed—but her dress reminded us of Mme. Tallien and the Palais-Royal. We notice this merely, *en passant*, for we shall have much to say in a future number about dresses. Mr. Cooke tripped more than once or twice. Mrs. C. Kemble's character was too contemptible to make any thing of, though she bustled through it, and did all she could for it.

The newspapers have kindly told us that the prologue (written by Mr. Skeffington) was a neat classical production—we thank them; as, without their information, we should not have known it; for notwithstanding we were only three seats from the orchestra, we could not thoroughly understand one line, owing to the imperfect and confused manner in which it was delivered by Mr. Brunton. It certainly had one merit, it was short. The epilogue, by Mr. W. Porter, contained some happy allusions to the present election scenes, and put the good-natured audience into such a merry humour, that, when the play was given out for a second representation, they gave a proof of their *profound taste and judgement*, by ap-

plauding it to the skies. The epilogue was well delivered by Mrs. Mattocks and Miss Brunton.

We had hoped that the rage for German dramas which begin in seduction and conclude in left handed marriages, had been pretty well over in Britain, where not a single principle necessary to give an air of verisimilitude to the scene is acknowledged; and, indeed, we believe it will prove to be so entirely sunk, that not even an occasional instance of success can revive it. The broad and general principles of human nature are the same, all the world over; the liberal refinements of education do no more than soften them, and deprive them of those asperities of which good manners prohibit the effects. Yet character, if less violent among the well-instructed, is sufficiently marked for the purposes of the theatre, because sufficiently for those of life; and what just purposes can the theatre intend, for which life does not furnish the prototype? If this play contained any thing resembling what life presents, we should readily select, approve, and applaud *that*; but, in fact, our only selection, as it stands, would be the songs, our approbation would terminate in praising the exertions of the performers, and our applause would exclusively honor the music.

Thursday, November 20, was presented at Drury-lane theatre, a new comedy called the *Vindictive Man*. It is understood to have been from the pen of Mr. Holcroft. The principal character was that of a merchant, who having been assaulted by his brother thirty years ago, had never forgiven the offence, but had sworn the relation. Another leading event in the fable was, the sudden acquisition of a fortune by a Devonshire rustic, whose daughter had received an excellent education; and scrupled the enjoyment of £100,000, because her aunt, from whom it descended, had received it as the wages of licentiousness. The other characters were subservient.

We are sorry to announce that the demerits of this drama outweighed its merits; and that, after a patient hearing, the audience pronounced its condemnation.

If this comedy be tried by the general principles of criticism, a kind of merit must be allowed to the conception and the intention of the principal character: but it was overwhelmed by the incidents attached to it. The author no doubt intended, that his Vindictive Man should possess every other virtue, by way of counterbalance to his principal failing: but the exercise of these virtues was not so apparent to the audience as to excite an interest in his favour. Moreover, from the state of facts, the principle of implacability seemed to have too much to support it: for what can be more atrocious than brother

fighting with brother? Add to this, that the habits of thirty years are too strongly confirmed to be suddenly removed by events of any kind; and that the adventures of a military life are little calculated to make any favorable impression on a commercial man. A character which appears vindictive from first to last, which cherishes the principle of implacability, is not likely to be popular with Britons. It is not the general description of our countrymen; it departs too much from ordinary nature: such individuals *may* exist in every country under heaven; but among us they are distinguished by their singularity. And who can respect (we might say, who can forgive) the unforgiving?

The author had directed one British officer to *recep*; and another, to *kneel*, in supplication. Did he then forget, that the character of an officer of long standing is compounded of his personal disposition, and of his professional habits? That an officer, used to command, should on every occasion retain a firmness, which contributes to his respectability; and that the moment he abandons this firmness, our regard for him is sensibly diminished? Heroes should be heroes under every circumstance; and prostration is no becoming attitude for a British Colonel.

Mr. Holcroft should also have recollected, that a Devonshire rustic is a marked character: it is not merely his being no Londoner which makes a rustic. Such a man, only three days in town, would strongly retain his modes of speech, his relative notions, and his ways of expressing them: he would, as it were, smell of his farm, of his teams, of his crops: his friendships, his enmities, his gossips, for a rustic has all these, would rise "trippingly o'er his tongue," and that which he had been he would continue to be, strongly, decidedly, infallibly.

On the whole, we are of opinion, that the author composed this comedy, between sleeping and waking, when the lazy fit was upon him. His choice of materials might have been better; but he had not made the most of those he thought proper to adopt: his characters wanted mental vigour, that energy which leads the attention, and commands the sentiments of an audience; that remove from every day *passability*, that elevation and dignity, which results from their being well conceived and assiduously wrought up, to a finish, a distinction, a firmness, a power, which a spectator beholds with satisfaction, and a critic applauds with delight.

The general tone of the piece was that of insipidity; and the falling of the curtain relieved the audience from their ungratified attention.

Two other novelties, *The Deserts of Arabia*, and *Tekeli*, after-pieces, have appeared, but our report must be postponed.

## OBSERVANDA EXTERNA.

## AMERICA.

*Astronomical Observations.*

Annular eclipses [of the sun of course] are very rare; they are proportionately interesting to astronomers: in order to observe that of June 16, 1806. M. de Ferrer, a Spanish astronomer, who resides in New York, went towards Albany under latitude  $42^{\circ} 23'$  where he knew the eclipse would be central. He observed the total obscuration to be from 11 o'clock,  $7' 55''$  to 11 o'clock  $12' 32''$ ; from whence M. Delalande concludes, that the conjunction was at 11 o'clock  $25' 33''$ ; and what is more interesting, he concludes also that we should add  $2''$  to the semi-diameter of the moon.

But a more singular phenomenon observed by M. de Ferrer, is, that the disk of the moon appeared luminous, seven seconds before the end of the obscuration. This appears, to be occasioned by a small portion of atmosphere.

He also observed a luminous ring concentric with the sun, whose diameter was between 45 and 50 minutes, and which had not been observed in former eclipses. It appears to proceed from the light of the terrestrial atmosphere of those countries, bordering on the parts where the eclipse is total. The borders of the moon were but faintly delineated; slender columns of vapours were seen during from it, proceeding either from the sun or from the moon, and terminating at the ring.

The total obscuration did not occasion so great a darkness as had been expected: six principal stars only were seen: we suppose Venus and Mercury, Sirius and Procyon, the two stars of Orion, the Goat and the Lyre. Birds were seen going to roost, and a little dew was felt. The light from the ring prevented a complete darkness.

*Esquimaux Christians.*

At the latter end of the year 1804, the number of Esquimaux whom the Moravian missionaries were instructing amounted to 221.

*Classical Literature.*

Messrs. Poyntell and Co. have just issued from their Classical Press in Philadelphia, in a neat and correct style, the first American edition of Xenophon's *Cyropedia* in eight books. The American editors copied from Hutchinson's London edition, and announce, that under the critical inspection of Mr. John Watts, they have corrected many errors of the London edition.

*Indian Duelling.*

Natches (America), July 1.—The following very extraordinary circumstance occurred a few days since. If the advocates for duelling were compelled to settle their "affairs of honour" in a similar manner—substituting a common hangman to terminate the scene, in

place of a son to one of the parties; it is very probable that the practice would in a short time become less fashionable.

At about 2 o'clock P. M. an Indian was discovered, by the family, entering the South end of Cirault's lane. He drew their attention, being painted in an uncommon manner; his whole body appeared red. He held in his right hand a gun, which he brandished with many gesticulations; in his left hand he held a bottle. He was attended by two other Indians, who advanced at rather a sober pace. At the opposite end of the lane, some more Indians were discovered, among whom was a man painted in like manner, but unarmed. He was held and detained by a woman; but when the one brandishing his gun came within about twenty yards of him, he burst from the embrace of his wife and rushed towards his antagonist. At about four yards distance they both halted: when the unarmed man presented his naked breast to the other, who took deliberate aim, but, appearing to recollect himself, he suddenly dropt his gun, and drank from the bottle, which at the time was tied to his wrist; the other patiently and resolutely holding his breast open and presented all the while. Having finished his drink, he gave a whoop, and took fresh aim; and, in an instant, the other dropt dead almost at his feet. This done, he once more loaded his gun with all possible speed, and gave it to a by-stander (son to the deceased). He then in turn, bared and presented his breast, and was instantaneously sent into eternity.

The dead bodies were each carried the way they came, and by their respective friends interred one at each end of the lane. The wife and relatives of the unarmed one, who was first killed, howled over his remains three days and nights, and then disappeared. On Friday last they returned again, fired several guns on approaching the grave, gave a general howl about a quarter of an hour, and retired.

We learned from some among them, who spoke broken English, that they had quarrelled over a bottle some considerable time ago, when the Indian who was first killed had his finger bit by the other in such a manner, that his arm became inflamed; he declared he was "spoiled," and that they must both die. They agreed, and formed the arrangement as related.

## DENMARK.

*Invention of a new Praam.*

A mechanist of Copenhagen has constructed the model of a Praam proper to navigate the largest ships across the ice. This model has been examined by the most celebrated engineers on the continent, and it is thought that the Danish navy will derive great advantage from it.

## FRANCE.

*Proposed Canals to be executed in France.*

Grand Northern Canal. This is divided into two branches totally distinct from each other. The first is the junction of the Scheld with the Meuse from Antwerp to Venlo. The second is the junction of the Meuse with the Rhine.

Canal of La Censée. To unite the Scheld and the Scarpe. This fluvial communication is designed as an appendix to the grand canal of St. Quentin.

Lateral Canal of La Haine. To improve the navigation of that river.

Canal of the Lys to Liperlée. To shorten the passage between Lille, and other cities of Flanders, and the sea.

Canal of Charleroy to Brussels. A canal of indispensable utility for the conveyance of coal from the numerous mines near the river Sambre.

Canal of Reims. To follow the river above Braime; join the ancient Egmond canal; and then follow the bed of the Vesle to its junction with the Aisne opposite the village of Condé.

Lateral Canal of the Loire. Very advantageous to the neighbouring departments for the exportation of their territorial productions and manufactures.

Canal from Niort to Rochelle. *Prisoners of war* to be employed on it until they are exchanged.

Communication from Nantes to Brest. A project of incalculable advantage for supplying the *ci-devant* Brittany with naval stores. The plan is as follows: the junction of the Loire and the Vilaine; junction of the Vilaine with the Blavet; this navigation to be continued to Port-Launay and Brest, by the rivers Doré, Hières, and Anne. Thus there will be four communications with the sea. The plan, also, embraces a branch extending to Quimper, by the little river Odet. The canal from Nantes to Port-Launay, will be about 95 leagues in length.

*Persian Professor.*

M. Sylvestre de Sacy, the celebrated Orientalist, and member of the Institute, is appointed Persian Professor in the College of France.

*Will of a Deaf and Dumb Person.*

The civil tribunal of Verdun is engaged in the decision of a cause of importance. The question is to know whether an individual born deaf and dumb, was eligible to make a will, and whether the legacies were valid. On the 18th of August, the *Procureur Impérial* had given his sentence before the Court, on which occasion, a great concourse of spectators attended. Our correspondent observes, that at Commercy, there is a poor girl, also born deaf and dumb, whom a curate of this town, forty years ago,

taught to read and write, without using the method of the Abbé de l'Épée, or of that of the Abbé Sicard.—This latter, he adds, might make a will, since she is capable of conversation, by writing.

*Ancient Ceremony re-established.*

By a letter from Beauvais, dated Oct. 14, we learn that, with permission of the Prefect, the procession, in which the women of this town have the precedence over the men has been re-established. It had been instituted to perpetuate the memory of the courageous Jeane Laisné, called in history Jeane Hachette. When Beauvais was besieged by the Burgundians in 1471, she wrested a standard from the hand of an enemy, who was attempting to fix it on the wall, and threw him head-long into the ditch, by which heroic deed she saved the town. This procession, which had been abolished by the revolution, took place last Sunday, for the first time since, among discharges of artillery and the applauses of our fellow citizens. A young woman, personated Jeane Hachette, carrying the standard taken from the Burgundians; the tassels were held by other young women; then came the rest of the female corps, and after them the municipal officers and the rest of the followers. The whole was headed by a numerous body of clergy and the shrine of *Sainte Angadreme*.

*Prize Question.*

The free society of physical and medical science of Liege, proposed, in their meeting of 12th June, 1806, as a prize question: "*To determine the influence of the passions in the production of diseases.*" The society wishes that the authors will be particular in indicating the connection that exists between certain affections of the mind and the origin of certain physical affections. The prize will be a gold medal, value 200 francs, to be given at the public meeting, June, 1807. The memoirs may be written, either in French or in Latin, and directed (post paid) to M. Saveur, the secretary, previous to April 1.

*New invented safe Carriages.*

M. Durivoire, late Captain in the Regiment of Rohan-Soubise, advertises his having invented carriages of a new kind, for which he has obtained a patent. He affirms that these carriages are more convenient, more solid, and yet lighter, than any hitherto built; that they neither catch, nor break, nor can be upset; in short, that they offer to travellers the advantage of avoiding danger by getting out of the vehicle, although the horses should be frightened and running away. The inventor proposes to supply travellers on the road to St. Germain-en-Laye.

*Astronomy.*

In the month of March, says Mr. Zach, a large spot, with two smaller ones within it,

appeared in the sun; these I observed at  $9^{\circ}$  N. of the solar equator; which differs but little from the well defined spots which served me to determine the rotation of the sun in the memoirs of the Academy for 1776, which were at  $11$  or  $12^{\circ}$ . This seems to be a confirmation of my discovery at that time; proving that there are certain points of the sun peculiarly adapted to produce large spots; perhaps, they are mountains which attract and retain the scoria of that immense furnace. The parallel of  $9^{\circ}$  S. of the equator, is most subject to those large spots.

Similar spots with two smaller ones within them have been seen at different times; (Mem. 1776, page 487; and 1778). These seem to destroy the system of volcanoes proposed by Mr. Herschel.

The centre of the well defined spot seen in March was at  $10\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$  declination. That, whose appearance I calculated, (Mem. 1776, page 496) had from  $11^{\circ}$  to  $14^{\circ}$ ; but a spot of one minute occupies nearly  $4^{\circ}$ ; thus the mountain which I suppose to have served as a foundation, or obstacle to impede it, might, in fact, taking it from a different point, have attracted it  $2^{\circ}$  or  $3^{\circ}$  farther, seen under one aspect than in the other.

M. de Flaugergues saw that beautiful spot in the sun, in April, and this return has given him, for the rotation of the sun, 25 days 12 hours 6 minutes.

M. Piazzi, a celebrated astronomer of Palermo, writes that he has observed the principal stars in the opposite seasons of the year, when the difference of the situation of the earth in its orbit, must produce the greatest apparent difference in the situation of the stars. Astronomers have been disputing during two centuries on that effect of the motion of the earth, which is termed the annual parallax. M. Piazzi found it, in three months,  $1''$  5 for Aldebaran,  $3''$  for Procyon,  $4''$  for Sirius, from whence it follows that these stars are not, as was thought, distant above 7 millions of millions of leagues; but he proposes to continue these important observations.

#### *Extraordinary vivification of Insects.*

The inhabitants of Narcy, a village fifteen miles from Nevers, having neither rivers nor fountains in their neighbourhood, are compelled to drink the thick water of two small rivulets, which run on a muddy bed full of insects. This is necessary to be known, in order to understand the extraordinary occurrence, which lately happened there. A young lady of Narcy, 19 years of age, had been for eight months tormented with pains in her stomach; they became so acute as to ruin her health, which was naturally robust and florid. This, and other symptoms, led to the opinion, that she was attacked by the tape-worm; and the remedies proper to

that case were determined on; when suddenly she was seized with violent convulsive fits, and threw up above 100 small insects, which ran about the floor, with incredible swiftness. M. Rauque, the lady's physician, having succeeded in catching some of them, ascertained that they were aquatic Millepedes. The young lady was considerably relieved; and ever since has enjoyed good health. The authenticity of this circumstance might be doubted, if it had not taken place in the presence of the mayor of the village; of the father, mother, and sisters of the lady, and of many other persons, who all vouch for the truth of it. Many have even affirmed, that similar accidents are by no means new, in that country; and have named four other inhabitants of Narcy, who have experienced the same thing.

—*Mémorial Européen.*

\* \* We should have been glad if the physician had determined whether these Millepedes were of the same species as those with which the rivulets (or one of them) abound: and had given us the scientific name of the insect, whereby we might have been able to form comparisons as well as conjectures concerning it.

#### *Persia.—Black Sea.—Caspian Sea.*

No one is ignorant how much geography is indebted to naturalists, who have travelled: Mr. Olivier has given a fresh proof of the utility of their observations, in the topography of Persia, which he has very lately presented to the public.

He has described the chains of mountains, and the courses of the different rivers. He explains the nature of the productions of a country by their analogy to the climate. In Persia, the nearly general drought is the cause that one twentieth part of that extensive empire is not cultivated; there are whole provinces which have not a tree in them, unless it be planted and watered by the hands of man. The evil increases continually, owing to the destruction of those canals which formerly brought the water from the mountains, so that the deserted lands become impregnated with salt, which renders them barren for ever.

M. Olivier has also enquired whether there be any truth in the opinion that the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea formerly communicated. He thinks that this has really been the case towards the north of Caucasus; but that the earth brought down by the inundations of the rivers Cuban, Volga, and Don, have interrupted it.

From thence he infers that the Caspian Sea, no longer receiving from those rivers which fall into it a sufficient quantity of water to compensate what it loses by evaporation, its level is continually decreasing;—it is now sixty feet lower than the Euxine.

By the same means it has separated from

the Lake Aral, and has left behind it, immense plains of briny sand, which surround it at the north and east.

M. Dureau de la Malle, the son of a member of the Institute, has found in several Greek and Roman authors, numberless instances of this former extent of the Caspian sea, and of its communication with the Euxine and Aral. He has collected them all in a memoir of some length, which he has presented to the class of ancient natural history, and to that of mathematical and physical science.

#### GERMANY.

##### *Cure of Ophthalmia in a Tiger.*

A circumstance has lately occurred at the Menagerie, at Schoenbrunn, near Vienna, which merits the attention of Naturalists. The Bengal tiger there is generally fed with raw meat; but when he is attacked with his ordinary disorder (a species of ophthalmia) they give him young animals alive, whose warm blood contributes to his cure. A few weeks since, they threw into his den a young bitch, when he was couched with his head reposing on his fore-legs. The bitch, after recovering her fears, began to lick his eyes; the tiger found himself so much better, that he not only spared the animal, but shewed his gratitude by caresses. The bitch continuing the operation, in a few days the tiger was entirely cured. Since that, the two animals live together in perfect union. Before he touches his food, the tiger waits till his companion has satisfied her appetite with the choicest pieces. If the bitch even bites him in play, he shews no resentment, but continues his caresses.

##### *New Musical Instrument.*

The number of musical instruments has very much increased within these few years. An artist, of the name of Holbein, at Prague, has invented one which he styles the *uranicon*. One of its properties is to swell the tones progressively from the *pianissimo* to the *fortissimo*; and *vice versa*. To this instrument is added a horn, whose echo appears to resound among the mountains; then *adagio* is played *ad libitum*, by a very sweet female voice.

##### *Roman Ruins.*

We hear from Frankfort that a quantity of ruins of fortifications, colonies, barracks, &c. have been discovered in ancient Nordgan, and in the forest which extends in the countries of Pappenheim, Eichstett, and Weissembourg. A well preserved part of a paved high-way, and of a wall, which the Romans had built to protect their dominions from the inhabitants of the north of Germany, have also been discovered. In digging, several Roman tombs have been found. The wall is far superior to that built by Cæsar, from the lake of Geneva to Mount Jura, or to that which the Emperor

Adrian, Antoninus Pius, and Septimus-Severus caused to be erected to prevent the incursions of the Scots. The most considerable of these was not above 16 German leagues in length, whereas this great German barrier was 130. This gigantic work of Roman Architecture is the subject of general admiration; in the excavations which were made in presence of General Sahuc, the skeleton of a Roman warrior with his sword has been discovered; and in another tomb, a head-pin and clasp of a Roman matron.

##### *Prize Questions.*

The Society of Görlitz has offered a prize of 30 crowns for the best solution of the following question. "In cloudy weather it never freezes but when Reaumur's thermometer has descended to zero, or at least very nearly to that point. Why then does it freeze in serene weather, when the same thermometer stands at three or four degrees above zero?"

The Royal Bohemian Society offers 700 ducats for the best answer to the following question: "By what method can the various adulterations of the different necessities of life be best ascertained, or lessened, by radical examination or otherwise?"

##### *Paper currency, and its effects.*

The last great fair of Vienna, which is commonly called the fair of Marguerite, and is held in the last fortnight of July, was one of the most profitable that has ever taken place in that metropolis. The dispositions of some of the neighbouring states, respecting the Vienna bank notes, appear to have contributed to this. Most of the articles were sold before they had been unpacked. A great number of strangers made their first appearance on the occasion, and bought at any price, to get rid of the bank notes they had received to a considerable amount. Several vendors, and particularly the merchants of Vienna, seized the opportunity, and raised the price of their goods from 10 to 20 per cent. The Austrian administration, in consequence of the circumstance being known, issued a proclamation on the 22d of July, with a most formal promise never to lower the nominal value of the bank notes; and the paper currency experienced a rise of fifteen per cent. Many of the foreign buyers now would willingly return the goods, although they were to lose by them.

#### HUNGARY.

##### *Catholic Students.*

The number of students who have attended the catholic *pædagogia* in the five literary circles of Hungary, in the course of the year 1804, amounts to 11,832, out of which 4553 were pupils to the Piaristes; 1228 to the Benedictines, Cordeliers, and Minorites; and 6047 were educated in those colleges where the instruction of youth is committed to the care of lay professors.

## INDIES (EAST)

*Exportation of books prohibited by the Chinese.*

The Indian Directors, some time since, sent orders to their supracargoes to procure, if possible, some elementary books of the Chinese language, for the use of their College at Hertford. Mr. L'Amiah has been particularly zealous in his endeavours to obtain some books of this description from Peking, but without effect, for the Government, whose suspicions are excited on the slightest occasion, has prohibited their exportation, under the severest penalties.

*Christians persecuted at Peking.*

The Christians at Peking have lately been exposed to violent persecution, in consequence of some irregularity in the conduct of a few persons of that religion, and one of the Mandarins, suspected of being friendly to them, has been put to the bow-string.

*Company's servants reprimanded.*

Some of the Company's servants at Bencoolen have been reprimanded for their injudicious and unconciliating conduct to the native Rajahs, which occasioned the late disaffection. We hail this order as the precursor of amendment in the general dealings of the Indian government with the native powers; much of which, particularly in regard to the Polygars, we conceive to have been not only deficient in judgment and conciliation, but destitute of justice and humanity.

*Progress of the Baptist Missionaries.*

The Baptist Missionaries in Bengal are making some progress in their conversion of the natives. Accounts have been received from them, dated March and April, which state, that the number of proselytes since the commencement of the year had increased from 34 to 70 per month; and that three of the Hindoos were preaching the Gospel. The Missionaries are about to publish translations of the Bible and New Testament in all the languages of the East. They have already been printed in four or five dialects.

*Grand Hindoo religious ceremony.*

The grand religious ceremony and procession of Sievri took place at Tranquebar, in March last. The royal chariot, on which the idol was carried, cost 6000 pagodas; it was 25 feet high. Upwards of 100,000 devotees are supposed to have assisted on this occasion.

## ITALY.

*Galvanic battery.*

Dr. Baronio of Milan has just published a description of a galvanic battery made of vegetable substances; he cut disks of horse-radish and red beet-root of two inches diameter. He prepared an equal number of disks of walnut-tree furnished with a rim to contain a little solution of tartrate of potash with the vinegar in which they were previously

boiled, to cleanse the wood of its resinous particles. Sixty pair of disks of horse-radish and beet-root alternately separated by the walnut-tree ones, impregnated with the above solution, produced the galvanic shock on a frog whose spinal marrow communicated with the battery by means of a leaf of the *Cochlearia*. Other disks have had the same success; and it is reasonably to be expected that the whole vegetable kingdom might be made subject to the power of galvanism.

*Mexican Astronomy, &c.*

M. Marquez published at Rome, in 1804, a work of Gama on the astronomy, chronology, and mythology of the Mexicans, with curious plates and interesting researches.

## NORWAY.

*Philanthropic establishments.*

In 1803, Mr. Tank, a merchant of Bergen bequeathed to that city 60,000 crowns for the foundation and support of a primary school. In 1805, a glover of Odensee, named Kahn, bequeathed his own dwelling house and 50,000 crowns for the establishment of an asylum for orphans, and other destitute children. Mr. Glarup, of Copenhagen, in the same year, left legacies for the relief of the poor, and for the support of the schoolmasters of the little island of Giöel.

## RUSSIA.

*Greek and Wallachian Schools.*

The late M. Hadsi Niku had founded a school at Cronstadt for the reception of modern Greeks, which is already in a state of great activity, and contains thirty-four pupils. They are taught religion, reading, writing, arithmetic, and the ancient Greek, according to the method of Constantine Lascaris. The professors are monks from mount Athos, &c. Cronstadt has besides a good Wallachian school, with three professors.

*Fossil Skeleton of an Elephant.*

The skeleton of an elephant, quite complete, has lately been found and dug up at Struchon in Russia.

*Emperor of Russia and the English Merchants.*

It cannot but be a subject of great exultation to contemplate the very marked and distinguished manner in which his Majesty the Emperor of Russia has recently thought proper to honour the British merchants resident at and trading to Petersburg. The occasion upon which his Imperial Majesty was pleased to compliment them in the way he did, was one which materially related to the commercial interests of that extensive empire. It was nothing less than laying the foundation stone of a new exchange. The Emperor attended the ceremony, and every English merchant in the place was invited. The merchants of other nations were not so favoured. The invitation to them was neither general, nor accompanied with those cir-

cumstances of respect and esteem which were manifested with regard to our countrymen. The first stone of the projected structure was laid with due solemnity; the current coins of Russia were deposited beneath the stone, and, during the whole of the scene, full bands of military music attended, by command of the Emperor, and played a number of the matchless compositions of Mozart. When this grand ceremony had concluded, his Majesty requested the attendance of our merchants at a splendid entertainment he proposed giving on so auspicious an event. The Imperial summons was obeyed, and a more interesting spectacle was never beheld. The Emperor presided in person, and condescended to perform the honours of the feast. He deputed himself with such easy and familiar conviviality, that his English guests might have imagined themselves seated at the hospitable Pavilion of the Prince of Wales. Nothing was omitted that could impart delight and gratification. The table was spread with every delicacy that could be procured, and the choicest wines added to the luxuriance of the royal treat. The desert was rendered, by a circumstance which accompanied it, even more agreeable than the dinner; for after numerous toasts had gone round, and success had been drunk to the new undertaking, his Majesty unfolded a packet, containing a quantity of gold medals, each of the value of about six guineas in weight, but inestimable in another point of view. On one side was the bust of the Emperor, a striking and accurate likeness, and on the reverse was the Imperial Exchange, precisely as it was intended to be erected. His Majesty presented one with his own hand to every British merchant, at the same time desiring them to preserve it as a memorial of his respect for the first commercial city in the world, and as an indication of that strict friendship he always wished to manifest towards England. "The prosperity of the Emperor's reign," "The harmony of the alliance between England and Russia," were drank, with various other appropriate toasts. The festival was protracted till a late hour, and it would be difficult to say which experienced the most satisfaction, the august and gallant monarch, or the merchants of our free country, who were so eminently honoured by his attention and presence.

\* \* \* We have inserted the above account at the particular request of several of our Russian friends, although the entertainment was given previous to our commencement.

#### SPAIN.

##### *Institution of the Hydrographic Archives.*

The Admiralty possesses an immense collection of observations and ships' journals of the scarcest kind. It is only within a very short period that these treasures have been em-

ployed to advantage. In 1797, an idea was first started of erecting an office called, "The Hydrographic Archives," where all observations are collected, arranged, and numbered, for the purpose of projecting the best maps and charts from them. This capital institution, which properly commenced only in 1798, will soon become very extensive; for the directors are men of the greatest talents, very zealous, and indefatigable. This is proved by the number of maps which have already been published in so short a time.

Don Ventura Barcástegui began, in 1791, a map of the Philippine Islands, which are said to amount to 1100. They were discovered by Magellan in 1540, and have been described by Le Gentil, La Pérouse, and Malespina. In the Indian Record office there are numerous MSS. relating to the Philippines, with the voyages of Fernando de la Torre, García Escalante, Martín de Yslares, and many others, which partly relate to the voyages of Ruy Lopez de Villalobos in 1542.

##### *Cure of Hydrophobia.*

A new remedy, which, like many others, has risen from fortuitous circumstances, was discovered in 1801, by some shepherds in Andalusia, and has been successfully employed on men as well as on dogs, in cases of *hydrophobia*. It consists in giving the patient, or animal, a decoction of the *Celtis ambralis*. This tree is indigenous to the south of France, Italy, and Spain.

#### SWEDEN.

##### *Death of the Widow of Linnæus.*

The widow of the celebrated naturalist, Linnæus, died at Stockholm on the 20th of May, aged 90.

##### *Measure of a Degree of the Earth, in Latitude 66.*

It appears from the Exposition of the Operations made in Lapland in 1802, to determine a segment of the meridian, by Messrs. Ovesbom, Swanberg, Holmquist, and Talandér, (a work containing 196 pages 8vo., which we have seen) that they used the decimal French measures, from which some confusion may arise; yet, as the reduction of these to English measures might occasion serious errors, we have suffered them to stand.

The result of this operation, given in page 187, is, that the Degree, the middle of which crosses at  $66^{\circ} 20'$ , is 111477,4 *mètres*, or 57196,2 toises; but in order to find this result, the operators have supposed the *mètre* to be 443 li. 2959, as the commissaries for weights and measures had done in France. They have taken the *mètre* at congelation, and the toise at  $13^{\circ}$  of the thermometer of  $80^{\circ}$ ; whereas Lalande considers it as more natural to take them both at the middle temperature, which is  $94^{\circ}$ . In this case, according to experiments made by Lavoisier, in 1802, 0 li 004 must be taken from the

mètre, and 0 li 046 added to the toise; so that the proportion will stand thus: 863,954. 448,360 :: 854li are to the *mètre*, which latter is found to be 443li 435, instead of 296. The conclusion is, that 15½ *mètres* are to be deducted from the above number, and that the degree is 57200.

The degree of 1736 having been measured at 15°, we must add to it 3 toises; that of 1802 having been measured at 3°, but reduced to 0, we must deduct 8 toises, which increases the difference. The former, instead of 57419, becomes 57422; and the latter, being reduced, is 57200 toises, which is 222 toises less. As this coincides with the other Degrees that have been measured, with the level given by the pendulum, and the parallax of the moon, we cannot but adopt this new result, although it be difficult to conceive how the French academicians committed so gross a mistake in 1736. The Swedes think that their sector of 9 feet might have been more easily put out of order, or was less correct than the repeating circle which themselves have used.

#### *Proceedings of the Royal Academicians.*

The *Academy of Sciences* of Stockholm publishes its Transactions yearly, in one volume 8vo.

The Royal Academy of *Belles-Lettres* publishes likewise one volume annually. The *Journal Économique* is continued by the Patriotic Society, and forms six numbers yearly.

M. Adlerbeth has published the *Funeral Oration in honour of Rosenalder*, which he read at the funeral of President C. A. Rosenalder, who in 1777 gave 8,338 imperial crowns for the purchase of a house destined for the *Academy of Sciences* of Stockholm. He also made a present to the university of Upsal of his rich collection of medals, to which he added 600 crowns for the purchase of more medals. His curious library has been added to that of Upsal.

#### *The Tomb of Odin.*

The tomb called Odenshog, in the plain of New Axvall, at Westrogothia in Sweden, was lately opened for examination. In it was found a stone vault, of about fifteen yards long, by eight wide, having an entrance at the east end. The sides of this vault were large blocks of stone, raised like walls to the height of four or five yards, and each of its pediments was formed of a single stone. The bottom of the vault was paved with similar stones, and around its sides were several skeletons in a sitting posture; they amounted to nineteen, and were placed separately in niches, or excavations; two pikes, and two knives of flint-stone, were also found in the depository. The bones, on being touched, crumbled into dust. It is supposed that this cemetery, which from time immemorial has borne the name of Odin, contains the remains

of that celebrated prince, and the members of his family.

#### TARTARY.

#### *Division of the Seasons among the Tatárs of the Taurida.*

Spring (*Bahar*) begins on St. George's day, the 23d of February, and continues to the 22d of June. Their long summer (*Tochilla*) of 40 days, finishes on the 1st of August. This month forms no part of a season, and is called, to the 25th, *Agostos*. The 26th begins their autumn (*Ghous*), composed of 61 days, and ends on the 26th of October. At that time the Tatárs conclude bargains, and renew leases. The thirty-six following days precede their long winter (*Kychitchilla*) that begins on the 1st of December, lasts 66 days, and does not end before the 4th of February. The remaining 24 days of this month are called *goud choukai*. The 54 following days, or their *Kédreles*, from the 1st of March to the 23d of April, are called *Mars*, and constitute no part of the season. During that period, according to the meteorological observations of the Tatárs, there are three cold seasons—the winter of old women; that of starlings (*Berdul-adsker*), which lasts about a week; and the winter of hoop-birds, *Æpopo*.—*Reuilly's Travels through the Taurida*.

#### TURKEY.

#### *Corrosive Sublimate taken for pleasure.*

There is a very extraordinary man now living in Constantinople, who is generally known under the name of "Soliman, the eater of sublimate." He is 106 years of age, and has seen the following succession of Sultans:—Achmet III. Osman, Mahmoud, Mustapha III. Abdul Hamed, and the present sovereign Selim III. This man, when young, accustomed himself, as the Turks do, to swallow opium; but having taken by degrees a large quantity without producing the desired effect, he adopted the use of sublimate, and, for upwards of 30 years, has taken a drachm, or 60 grains a day. He would sometimes go to the shop of a Turkish Jew, and call for a drachm of sublimate, which he mixed in a glass of water, and drank it up immediately. The first time the apothecary was very much alarmed, for fear he should be charged with poisoning the Turk; but he was struck with amazement when he saw the same man again, on the next day, who called for another dose. Lord Elgin, Mr. Smith, and several gentlemen now in England, have met this extraordinary man, and have heard him say, that the sensation he experienced after having drank that extremely active poison, was the most delicious he ever enjoyed.—Such is the force of habit!—It is generally thought, that since the days of Mithridates, no one had ever made constant use of such a substance.

## PRUSSIA.

## Literary Statistics.

Summary statement of works printed in the year 1805, in all the provinces of the Prussian States.

Subjects.	Number of Works.	Sheets.
Fine arts, romances, plays, music,	145	2691
Miscellaneous works, journals, &c.	62	2335
Theological works,	198	2112
Medecine and surgery,	80	1694
Oeconomics,	65	1446
History and biography,	55	1363
Geography, statistics, voyages, &c.	49	1187
History of literature,	5	831
Politics,	42	780
Physics and chemistry,	32	767
Jurisprudence,	33	747
Books for youth,	58	689
German and other living languages	24	505
Mathematics, arithmetic, &c.	23	489
Philosophy, ethics, &c.	27	474
Technology, trade, and commerce,	18	367
Natural history and botany,	21	349
Military science,	11	239
Greek and Roman classics,	12	239
Greek and Roman antiquities,	6	122
Ancient and extra European languages,	6	114
Paedagogic and school books,	13	114
Coins and medals,	2	61
Political writings,	6	48
Astronomy,	3	38
Freemasonry,	1	10

Total - 907 19791

## Proportion, by Provinces.

Electorate of Brandenburg,	357	8318
Provinces of Lower Saxony,	238	5369
Silesia,	143	2402
Bayreuth,	64	1095
South and new East Prussia,	42	536
East Prussia,	31	460
Neumark,	14	320
West Prussia,	15	232
Pomerania,	3	56

Total - 907 19791

The provinces of Anspach and Cleves are excepted; as are likewise all political newspapers, intelligencers, almanacks, and academical dissertations.

We presume that the above is the most complete view of the state of literature in Prussia, that has ever appeared in this country. We have received it among our latest intelligence from Germany. As to the actual state of the Prussian dominions, and other adjacent countries, they must continue unknown to us, with expected details of the murder of Palm, and other events, till the arrival of the mails, of which several are now due, shall communicate further information.

## OBSERVANDA INTERNA.

## REDUCTION OF THE NATIONAL DEBT.

## Operation of the Sinking Fund.

Redeemed by annual million	£61,668,168
Do. by 1 per cent. per ann. on all loans	52,156,420
Do. by land tax	22,645,280
Do. by 1 per cent. per ann. on imperial loan	719,016
Total	137,188,884

The sum to be expended in the ensuing quarter, is £2,267,171, 7s.

*Hints on projected Improvements in the vicinity of Westminster Hall, and Westminster Abbey.*

The philosopher on one hand, or the idiot on the other, may look with indifference on those external marks of dignity and distinction which decorate persons of eminent station, but the politician knows that they are of essential service and indispensable utility. In like manner, it may be thought absolutely indifferent, by some persons, what are the public decorations of a metropolis, or of a nation; but those who have studied the human mind, well know, that not merely accommodation, but even magnificence is well employed, where it may indicate the wealth, the science, or the power, of an extensive community.

Long has the British nation been too justly reproached with the poverty of its public buildings. The palace of the Chief of the United Kingdom, might, indeed, serve well enough for its original destination, a monastery, but most certainly, as a royal residence, it is beneath contempt. And if we inspect the buildings allotted to the use of the other governing estates of the realm, the lords and the commons, what a heterogeneous mass of construction do they present! What a reproach is it on the empire at large, that where their representatives assemble to transact business in the name, and on the behalf, of the public, the place of their assembly should be marked rather by the characters of coach-houses and stabling, than by that of dignity and honour.

We have so few public buildings, that those we have ought to be proportionately valued by us, and attended to with the greater vigilance: the strangely dilapidated, and dirty, state of the chief of these, will come under our consideration hereafter. At present, we wish to convey an idea of those extensive plans of improvement, that have been some time in contemplation. When executed, they will, it is hoped, relieve our country from those degrading imputations, under which it labours at present.

We may consider Westminster Abbey, and

Westminster Hall, as two principal objects which ought not only to be preserved at all events, but to be made the most of, whatever plans are adopted. Now, it has so happened, that from the intervention of adjoining buildings of no dignified character, the relative position of these two buildings, has never been seen by the public.

To Westminster Hall, on the side next the Thames, adjoin the passages leading to the residence of the Speaker of the House of Commons; on the side next the Abbey, are sundry offices of very mean appearance: and so effectually is the lower part of this ancient edifice concealed, that nobody knows of the flying buttresses which support the walls; *between* which some of the courts of public justice are accommodated.

We learn, with great pleasure, that the whole mass of external modern erections, which defaces the principal entrance to this noble Hall, is ordered to be pulled down, so that the original face of the fabric will once more shew itself. According to the best examination we have been capable of making, this face is not only uniform, but beautiful; many of its parts are highly enriched, and in a good state of preservation. With judicious, and not excessive reparations, this restoration cannot fail of gratifying every competent judge.

Supposing the face of Westminster Hall to be restored, the next object seems to be the renovation of the side next the Abbey. The appearance of this is, as we have stated, extremely mean: and it is difficult to say, till the buttresses be laid open, whether it would be preferable to remove every annexed construction, and to present this flank of the Hall in its original state, or to adopt the buttresses for divisions, and supports, as they now are, and to build a front the whole length, of a proper height, adapted to receive the four Courts of Justice, each of them marked by an appropriate distinction and distribution of this front; yet the whole subject to one general system of uniformity and arrangement. Objections may be started against both these ideas; nor can they be removed, till the lower parts of the Hall are open to inspection.

Proceeding further round the Hall, we come to that motley assemblage of buildings, which does accommodate the House of Lords; with certain public offices attached. Between these and the Hall, but standing back the whole width of the Hall, (a considerable distance), is St. Stephen's Chapel, where now the House of Commons assembles. In this confined space, hardly fitted to contain five hundred persons, is this House of Parliament, itself consisting of nearly seven hundred members, together with those who may be interested in the various bills therein

pending, which sometimes is a considerable number of persons, *obliged* to assemble: and to follow all manner of cramp passages, and to occupy detached buildings, &c. for its necessary appendant offices, such as committee rooms, clerks' rooms, &c.

As one corner of Westminster Hall abuts against one corner of St. Stephen's chapel, the most effectual and most magnificent plan of arrangement, as it strikes us, would be to erect on the other side of St. Stephen's chapel, a building corresponding to Westminster Hall, which might accommodate the four Courts of Justice, and the House of Commons: St. Stephen's might then be fitted for the Lords, whose assemblies are never so numerous as those of the Commons. Thus we should obtain a regularity, by means of two buildings of great extent, with a smaller building receding precisely in the centre between them. Nor is this so difficult as it may appear, for two thirds of the present wall, range, by the plan, on the precise line that would be chosen: but undoubtedly the elevation would require skill. The necessary openings to the river, in order to insulate the whole, would follow of course.

We have suggested these ideas, because, *after* a plan is settled by act of parliament advice is too late: but we shall now advert to what is actually intended.

As we have said, the buildings attached to the front of Westminster Hall are to be displaced; all the dwelling houses between the Hall and the Abbey are to be removed, together with every obstruction, (St. Margaret's Church, at present, excepted), so that the whole extent from the further extremity of the Abbey to the river Thames will be laid into one grand area. The whole of the premises are purchased; two thirds of the houses are taken down; the office of ordnance is advertised for sale by auction; and the whole of King Street, the Broad Sanctuary, and adjoining buildings, is destined to form part of the general improvement.

It is not understood that this extent of ground is to remain vacant, but to be completely new-modelled; to receive buildings whether public, or private, of a handsome and uniform construction, and instead of those crooked and winding ways which now lead from some parts to the Houses of Parliament, the whole is to be made straight, open, and convenient.

As this subject will again come under our notice, in our further attention to modern improvements, intended, or necessary, we shall here suspend our remarks on it, but not without expressing our hopes and persuasion, that, as the British character is famous for its perseverance, and for its attention to the completeness of what it undertakes, that the time will come, when we shall no longer

suffer the sarcastic remarks of foreigners, who tell us, that our King's horses are better lodged than our King, that our commercial buildings, as the Bank, &c. and our prisons, as Newgate, are substantially built; but that our political buildings are, like our constitution a confused mass of Gothicism, Grecism, and Anglicism.

We value our constitution, and readily defend that: we value Westminster Hall, with the integrity which presides in it: we value the Abbey with the piety which occupies it: but whatever improper adjuncts later periods have erected, and thereby defaced the antient structures, we abandon them to the pick-axe of the improver—yet always provided, that every stroke levelled even at these, be enacted and directed by the conjoined authority of KING, LORDS, and COMMONS.

*Regulations relating to Medical Professors.*

The most prominent features of the plan, which will be submitted to the legislature, for restoring the dignity and character of the medical profession, are, that no person shall be allowed to practise, as a physician, unless he be a graduate of some university of the united kingdom, and has attained the age of 24 years. He must also prove that he has studied physic for five years, two of which shall have been passed in the university.—Surgeons are to be placed under similar restrictions, with the exception of being required to pass their time at the university.—Apothecaries are to serve five years with some respectable shopkeeper, and shall have studied the different branches of physic in reputable schools for at least a year. The qualifications of an *accoucheur* are, that he shall have studied for a year under an experienced professor, have assisted in the art, and have attended anatomical lectures for 12 months.

**BERKS. — Reading, 18 Oct.** This day Dr. Richards, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford, and Dr. Isham, Warden of All Souls College, accompanied by the Corporation of this borough, met in the council chamber, and, according to a custom which takes place every third year, inspected the appropriation of Archbishop Laud's bequests. At the same time agreeably to the will of the Archbishop, seven servant maids who were born in this town, and one in the town of Wokingham, recommended by the Corporation, received £20 each, having lived in one service three years.

**CORNWALL.—Iron Works.**—Mr. Joseph Reynolds of Kebley Iron Works, after great trouble and enormous expense, has fully proved, that casting, or letting the iron out of each of his blast furnaces four times in 24 hours, so far improves the quality as to make bar iron equal, if not superior, to that of Sweden or Russia.

**CUMBERLAND.**—In the next session of parliament application is intended to be made for leave to bring in a bill to enable the magistrates of Cumberland to build a bridge, or bridges across the Eden, near Carlisle and Stanwix; and also to erect courts of justice and a gaol in the city of Carlisle.

**DEVON.—Exeter, 16 Oct.**—The grand prison of war, now building on Dartmoor under the auspices of the Lord Warden, is likely to give rise to a new town, in that hitherto dreary region. Indeed it is already begun, and is to be called Prince-Town, in complement to His Royal Highness the Duke of Cornwall.

**DURHAM.—Potatoes.**—A piece of ground containing 863 square yards in the nursery of Messrs. W. Falla, and Co. at Gateshead, has produced this year 104 bushels of potatoes of an early kind, exclusive of the small ones, which, by the acre, amounts to 583 bushels, or 1054 loads. Previous to planting, the manure that was used was equally spread over the ground, and dug in; the drills were then made shallow with a hoe 2 feet asunder, the potatoes planted, and covered in level. It is to be observed, what perhaps particularly deserves notice, that the seed potatoes were but few of them cut, although rather of a large kind, and those that were divided, were only once cut, and that longitudinally.

**GLOUCESTERSHIRE. 6th Oct.**—A few days since, a large oblong British or Danish barrow was opened in the parish of Duntsebourne Abbots in this county; in which was found a *kistvaen*, or *cromlech*, containing about eight or nine bodies of different ages many of the bones of which, and the teeth were entire.

The whole length of the barrow, diagonally, was about fifty yards; straight over the stones about forty; the width about thirty yards; and the distance between the two great stones twenty four feet. The barrow was composed of loose quarry-stones, laid in strata, near the great stones, and brought from a distance. The largest stone which has been long known in the country by the name of the *store-stone*, is of the same kind as the grey wethers, or Stone-henge; it is flat on the east side, and round on the side which is in the barrow; is twelve feet high from the base, and fifteen in circumference. The other stone lies almost flat on the ground; and is about three yards square, and one foot thick. This covers the *kistvaen*, which contains the bones, and which is divided into two cells, about four feet square each, and six deep. There is little doubt of its being British; and it may be called the early altar, or family monument. There are several other barrows in the neighbourhood; and it is singular, that the farm adjoining is called *Jack Barrows*, probably a

corruption or abbreviation of some other name. The bones are re-buried; but the barrow, and the tomb, will be left open some time longer for the inspection of the curious.

HEREFORD.—The anniversary meeting of the Hereford Agricultural Society was most numerously attended. One hundred persons dined at the hotel, in the great room. R. P. Scudamore, M. P. was declared president, and Mr. Linger, vice president for the ensuing year.

The premium for the best new variety of the apple, was awarded to T. A. Knight, Esq; it was a cross, between the Siberian crab and the Lulham pearmain.

The fruit was exquisitely beautiful; and a shoot of one years growth was produced, which measured seven feet and an inch in length. This new variety is deemed a most valuable acquisition, and partakes of all the best qualities of the parent trees. Mr. Tompkins of Wellington, obtained the premium for exhibiting the best two-years-old heifer; and Mr. Westfaling of Rudhall, for the best pen of fine-wooled ewes. Several labourers in husbandry also acquired premiums for bringing up large families without assistance from their parishes; and for living the greatest number of years in the same places.

LANCASHIRE.—*Improvements in the town and port of Liverpool.*—There are few of our readers who do not distinctly recollect the great fire which happened on the Goree, or quay of George's Dock, on the 14th Sept. 1802. This conflagration was by far the most tremendous in its appearance, and the most extensive in its devastation, which Liverpool had ever known; and in respect to waste of property, one of the most destructive which had happened in the British dominions since the great fire of London in 1666.

The scite of these extensive piles of buildings after the fire had ceased, presented to the eye, a huge and shapeless mass of ruins, which seemed almost to exclude the hope, or possibility of repairing the mischief, at least in any moderate number of years. Every stranger who visited Liverpool soon after this event, seemed convinced that the prosperity of the town had received a blow, from which it could not, but at a very distant period, be expected to recover. The immense piles of warehouses then destroyed, had for several years been the admiration of all Europe, and at that time were scarcely to be matched in the whole world.

Under this impression, our readers at a distance will learn with astonishment, that this extensive ruin is now, not only completely repaired, but that the whole of these ranges of buildings have arisen from their

ashes with improved magnificence and greatly augmented extent. The whole of this task has been completed in less than four years: and of all the various proofs which have been held forth to the world, of the spirit and resources of the town of Liverpool, we consider this as one of the most decisive and unequivocal. At the time of the conflagration, the stone casement, of the whole of that large and beautiful range which fronts to George's Dock, had been erected, but the super-incumbent warehouses, had only been built on that division which reaches from the bottom of Brunswick Street to Water Street, and on about one fourth of the other division. The whole of this, except the part last mentioned was entirely demolished. But the entire range from Brunswick Street to Water Street, and from Brunswick Street to Moore Street, is now completed, and for elegance, convenience, and situation, there certainly is not such another range of warehouses in Europe. The enormous piles which have been lately erected on the West India and Wapping Docks in London, are indeed vastly superior in size and extent, but for beauty and convenience they are not to be compared. The new row on the Goree is, including the two divisions, in length nearly two hundred yards, of a proportionate depth, and in height six stories exclusive of the cellars and garrets. It is built with exact uniformity, on a rustic stone casement, which incloses to the front, a fine flagged arcade of 13 feet in width, very convenient as a promenade for the merchants in wet weather. This piazza is formed by alternate great and small arches, the former ten feet nine inches in breadth, the latter full five feet eight inches. This intermixture has a pleasing appearance to the eye, and detracts much from the heaviness of that species of architecture. The whole pile has the convenience of being open to a wide pavement, both in front and rear. The front rooms of the lower story are used as counting-houses by the merchants who occupy the warehouses. The noble range of buildings belonging to Mr. Dawson, and others, which stood behind the pile we have just described, was also entirely consumed, and the whole of this ground, except a few yards, has likewise been completely rebuilt.

The new buildings it is true do not reach the enormous elevation which in the old was so much admired; but this deficiency may justly be reckoned an improvement. The extreme height of the former warehouses, was not only beyond the bounds of just proportion, but occasioned a variety of inconveniences; and particularly rendered the danger and mischiefs of a fire much more alarming and distressing.

On the whole, we cannot but repeat, that we consider these buildings, as a most extraor-

dinary monument of the opulence, and enterprize of the town of Liverpool, and entitled to the highest attention, both as a public ornament and as a commercial establishment.

**NORTHUMBERLAND.**—*North Shields.*—Tuesday the foundation stone of the new quay and market place at North Shields was laid, under a triple discharge of nine pieces of ordnance. His Grace the Duke of Northumberland's Bailiff for Tynemouthshire, D. Stephenson, Esq., architect, and a vast concourse of spectators attended.

**SOMERSETSHIRE.** There are at present no less than sixteen charity schools instituted in the parish of St. James, in Bristol, *thirteen* weekly and *three* Sunday; and two more we understand, are likely to be instituted soon, in the same benevolent parish.

**SUSSEX.**—A few days since, two fine young oxen belonging to John Apsley Dalrymple, Esq. of the Gate-house, Sussex, died so suddenly, that the men who had the care of them could scarcely believe their eyes when they saw them lying dead in the field. Mr. Tooth, farrier at Mayfield was in consequence sent for, who on his arrival soon discovered that the animals had been licking some gates which had been just painted with white lead and oil, and that the active operation of the poison, had produced the effects above-stated. A similar circumstance came under Mr. Tooth's observation some time ago in Kent.

**WARWICKSHIRE.**—Mr. U. W. Mason, of Goodrest Lodge, Warwickshire, who lately received the silver medal of the Society of Arts, for his experiments on the culture of carrots, observes, that the best way of giving them to horses, is not to cut them, but to mix them with the cut food, and put the whole into the manger. He adds, that horses accustomed to carrots will prefer them to oats when taken together; but that carrots must never be given to horses which come to the stable heated by work, nor are they proper for riding-horses, as nimble exercise causes them to be laxative. Store pigs may be fattened on carrots only.

**Birmingham.**—A new public office and prison are just completed here. The first stone of this building was laid the 18th Sept. 1805, and the rapidity with which it has been erected, reflects great credit on the committee, who conducted the undertaking. The internal arrangements of the prison, are ordered with much judgment and convenience; the cells are roomy, and well ventilated; the court yard is of ample dimensions, well flagged, and in all the apartments and offices, the health and cleanliness of the unfortunate prisoners, have been studied with the most peculiar attention.

6th Oct. *Improvements of the Town.*—The old houses purchased by the Commis-

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sioners of the Birmingham Street Acts, nine months ago, to widen the bottom part of Worcester Street, were put up for sale by public auction on Tuesday; and so much will that part of the town be improved by the alterations, that some small lots of land and the materials of the buildings, were sold for such large sums, that the town will gain £200 by the purchase, besides the removal of a dangerous nuisance.

The materials of the old prison in Peck Lane sold for £250.

#### WALES.

**New Pier.**—The foundation stone of the new western pier, belonging to the Carmarthenshire Rail Road Company, was lately laid. Several proprietors attended the ceremony, assisted by their engineer and dock-master, as usual upon such occasions, and a liberal sum was given to the workmen. This new pier will extend 155 yards and form one of the most complete basons, and safe places of shelter in the principality.

**New Road.**—Lord Bulkeley has liberally caused a fine coach-road to be made on the edge of the sea, from the Anglesea side of Bangor ferry, to Beaumaris, an extent of more than four miles, at his own expense.

**Conjuror.**—Last month, in the parish of Ruabon, Denbighshire, died at an advanced age, John Roberts, better known by the appellation of Moch y Nant, or *Pig of the Brook*. Mochy was conjuror and fortune-teller to a great part of the principality; and his fame extended far into Cheshire and Shropshire. He professed to have attained his science in Egypt, though he was scarcely ever beyond his parish bounds. He was continually resorted to for the recovery of strayed linen, poultry, hatchets, and asses: even his name served to make rogues observe the rules of honesty. When he could not mark out infallibly the offender, he still was able to afflict him with any infirmity or disease the injured party should like; Agues, Rheumatism, and St. Vitus's Dance, were entirely at his command, and dealt out by him in the most liberal manner. In fortune-telling he no less excelled: no swain or maiden ever applied in vain; he could not only create love in the human breast, but also chill it with aversion and disdain. For these purposes he gave, or rather sold charms, couched in dark and hieroglyphic characters, which were also in much request to ensure success in any enterprise—a hat race, or a cock fight. Such was the *Pig of the Brook*: rogues will rejoice in his death, whilst the credulous and superstitious will lament until his place is supplied with some one equally gifted and imposing.

#### SCOTLAND.

**Perth Navigable Canal.** Application is in-

Y

tended to be made to parliament in the ensuing session, for leave to bring in a bill for making and maintaining a navigable cut, or canal, from the river Tay, to Lock Earl, in the county of Perth.

**Tunnel.**—A work, in the highest degree curious and important, is now in contemplation for the improvement of Scotland. It is a tunnel, or subterraneous communication under the Frith of Forth, to be formed at a little distance from Queensferry. It is proposed to begin this work immediately opposite Rosyth Castle, on the north side of the Forth. The distance between shore and shore is two miles, or about 1,800 fathoms. The capital required will be about £160,000 and the work will require about four years to execute.

#### ISLE OF MAN.

A remarkably large herring was lately taken by a Manx boat. It measured 16½ inches in length, 9 inches round the body, and weighed 1 lb. 2½ ozs.

We are glad to hear that the manufactories in the Isle of Man, are in a progressive state of improvement, as different mills have lately been erected for spinning by water and machinery, both in the linen and woollen branches. Among the former we have to notice two new mills lately erected (about two miles from Douglas) by Messrs. Edward and James Moore, one for spinning flax and tow, by machinery, upon the principle of what is called the Leeds plan; and the other as a general bleaching mill. These concerns got to work last week, and from the number of people employed in the different branches of this manufactory, it cannot fail of proving of material advantage to the Island.

#### IRELAND.

*Exportation of Cattle from the Port of Donaghadee for one Year, ending 5th January, 1806.*

Horses	3000	Oxen	3,600
Upon a moderate calculation, the horses will average £25 each, which would amount to			
The oxen at £10 each			86,000
<b>Total</b>			<b>£161,000</b>

**Linen Trade.**—As every thing which promotes the increase or improvement of the linen manufacture must be interesting to the public, we beg leave to communicate the following information. We have also reason to believe that the general prosperity of Ireland is making a sure and steady progress; and we

doubt not but in time the advantage of unrestrained intercourse between the two islands will manifest themselves to the incalculable advantages of both.

It has long been observed with concern by the friends of the linen trade, that the coarse branch, which forms a very considerable part of it, has been regularly declining; owing principally to the inferiority of the fabric, when compared with the Russian, English, and Scotch linens, and as this inferiority was occasioned by the badness of our coarse yarn, it was evident, that the only measure which could be adopted to rescue it from impending ruin, would be the introduction of machines for spinning flax. Under this impression, that distinguished friend to his country, John Foster, whose attention has ever been alive to the improvement of our staple manufacture, has exerted himself in promoting grants from the Linen Board for the encouragement of those machines. This has had so good an effect, that several of them are already erected, and there is now a prospect of their being established extensively in various parts of the kingdom.

As the superior quality of yarn spun by those machines must give it a decided preference to that spun by the hand, and the great quantity likely to be produced by them may eventually interfere with the employment of females, J. Foster has wisely guarded against that inconvenience, by granting looms to such females as have been weaving last year, and thereby holding out a strong inducement to others to follow their example. This measure has met with the approbation of every intelligent person in the trade, from the persuasion that it will be attended with the best consequences. The female who exchanges her usual employment at the wheel, for the more laborious, but more profitable one of weaving, will be gratified by this valuable reward of her industry, and a spirit of emulation excited among the sex. It is a well known fact, that the earnings of a spinner of coarse yarn, seldom, if ever, exceeded 4d. a day, and it is equally well ascertained, that an active young woman can, at the loom, earn from 16d. to 2s.; the exchange, therefore, must be greatly to their advantage. Much praise is due to the Linen Board for their continued exertions in favour of our staple manufacture. There are upwards of 1200 claimants for these premiums, which proves that the manufacturers are convinced of the necessity of changing the employment of their females, and that the measure, as it was taken up by the Linen Board, was highly expedient. Several hundred looms have already been made and distributed under the superintendence of the Inspector-General.

*Inland Navigation.*—We are happy to see it announced by advertisement from the Directors-General of Inland navigation, that the great difficulty upon the navigation between Limerick and Killaloe, the making a cut through the rock at Ponteen, has been overcome, and it is now opened for trade.

Three vessels with heavy cargoes from Dublin, were towed through it by horses to Limerick, an earnest of the advantages to be expected from such a communication between the two cities. The counties of Galway, Clare, and Tipperary, will speedily profit by this navigation, and when the grand Canal Company shall have fulfilled their contract with the Directors-General for the navigation from Athlone to Portumna, which they are forwarding with great spirit, a capital navigation will be opened by the Shannon, from Lanesborough to Limerick, a tract of about 80 Irish miles, immediately communicating with the counties of Roscommon, Longford, Westmeath, Kings County, Galway, Tipperary, Clare, and Limerick, and from Shannon harbour, near Banagher, with Dublin by the Grand Canal. We learn further with great satisfaction, that the Royal Canal Company have carried their works to Mullingar, from whence to Dublin, their whole line will soon be opened.

They are also rapidly advancing the construction of an aqueduct and harbour at the Broad-stone, and a communication with the tide-water at the Liffey.

We learn with equal satisfaction, that the works for the navigation of the Barrow, are advancing with no less prospect of success.

When that shall be completed a navigation will be opened, communicating with Dublin by the Grand Canal, with Athy, Carlow, and Ross, upon the Barrow; with Inishogue and Thomas-town, upon the Nore; and with Waterford, Carrick, and Clonmel, upon the Suir.

A junction of the Royal Canal with the Shannon, and the completing the navigation of that great river from Lanesborough to Lough Allan, are still wanting, and we do not doubt will be considered with just attention.

*Aqueduct.*—The Company of Undertakers of the Royal Canal Company, have so far proceeded in the work of the aqueduct which is to cross the Glasnevin Road, near their harbour at the Broad-stone, as to be nearly ready to strike the supporters of the centre arch, which crosses the road, and through which the carriages are to pass.

This arch is 30 feet span, by 17 feet high; there are two minor arches, one at each side of the centre, 13 feet high, by 7 feet span, intended for foot passengers.

Over these arches is to be an inverted arch,

through which the water is to convey the different boats into the great reservoir or basin, which has been sunk between that spot and the building of the House of Industry.

The whole of this extensive and useful improvement will be completed by the ensuing month of March.

*Agriculture.*—A public lecture on agriculture is delivered twice a week in Dublin, under the patronage of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, and something of a similar kind, is said to be in contemplation in the principal towns of Ireland.

*New Silver Mine.*—About three months since, a man employed as a herd on the lands of Shank-hill, picked up what seemed to him a small stone or pebble, the external appearance of which afforded no reason to suppose that it had any value; but from the uncommon weight, compared with its size, the man was induced to bring it home, and it remained in his possession until the beginning of this month, when being accidentally shewn to a miner, and its value ascertained, a minute search was made, and this hidden source of wealth explored and brought to view. The richness of the mine, and the extent and depth of the vein, promise to make ample amends for the labour and expence of working it; as from an analysis made by several eminent chemists and mineralogists, the natural rude and unwrought material is calculated to be worth upwards of twenty-two pounds per ton. The mine is now in a forward state of working; and being considered a matter of national importance, it is sincerely to be hoped the proprietor's exertions may be encouraged and patronised by the well-wishers to the prosperity of Ireland; this mine will also afford permanent employment to a number of poor but industrious individuals in that neighbourhood, who are now without any means of a comfortable subsistence.

*Lead Mine.*—A lead mine has been discovered recently on the lands of Ballycoris, in the county of Wicklow, the property of Mr. Williams. The ore has undergone the necessary trials, and is expected to prove a very valuable discovery to the proprietor.

*Longevity.*—Thomas Beatty of Drumcondra near Dublin, has nearly completed his 102d. year. He walks as upright as most men in the prime of life, and has not lost a tooth. His eldest surviving son is 73 years of age, and his youngest not quite two years old. His wife is pregnant at this time. This surprising veteran was originally a weaver, but has generally worked as a gardener, in which capacity he daily attends the Dublin market. He told a gentleman who conversed with him last week, that one of his trees this season, had produced 1500 apples.

## LITERARY PROSPECTIVE.

## GREAT-BRITAIN.

Mr. C. Wilkinson has in the press a translation of Dr. Reinegg's description of Caucasus, with Marshal Bieberstein's account of the Countries on the Caspian between the rivers Terek and Kurr, including the Marshal's catalogue of scarce plants. In two vols. accompanied with a map, and three plates.

Mr. Dunne, formerly surgeon of the auxiliary British cavalry in Portugal, proposes to publish, in one volume octavo, "the Chirurgical Candidate, or reflections on the Education indispensable to complete the Military Surgeon or Private Practitioner." This work will be serviceable to young practitioners in hot climates, particularly the West-Indies.

Mr. Cracknell is printing his sermon in favour of Academical Institutions.

In the press, the second edition of the *Age of Frivolity*, and of Mr. Buck's *Treatise on Experience*.

We understand that the Rev. G. Brumm is adding to his grammar a vocabulary of such words as are most useful to a traveller in a foreign country. The same Gentleman is about sending to press his translation of Dr. Odman's *Essays on Various Subjects*.

The second volume of *Oriental Customs*, by the Rev. S. Burder of St. Albans, is now finished at the press and will be published immediately. A new edition of the former volume will be ready for delivery in a few weeks. The work is now printed in royal and demy octavo.

M. Girot, author of *Le Moraliste de la Jeunesse*, has an interesting work in the press which will be useful to persons of every age and condition, entitled, *La Morale des Anciens, ou Pensées, Maximes, tirées de Zoroastre, Confucius, Solon, Pythagore, Socrates, Platon, Aristote, Cicéron, Sénèque, Epictète, Plutarque, Marc-Aurèle, et autres auteurs célèbres de l'antiquité; avec des notices*.

The prospectus of a new periodical work has just been circulated, entitled, *Records of Literature*; it is intended to present a general statement of the progress of knowledge in all its departments; by giving

1. Correct information relative to the proposed object, size, and price of all works announced at home or abroad.

2. On publication, a succinct account of their contents will be offered in regular course, with abstracts or extracts.

3. It will record the prizes proposed or distributed by learned societies, more particularly when they relate to literature.

5. A brief necrology will inform the republic of letters of its losses, as sustained in the decease of its more illustrious members.

It will, in fact, form an index to the literature of the world.

Mr. Weber has in the press the second volume of his interesting *Memoirs of the late Queen of France*; it will appear in the course of January.

Considerably advanced at the press, and soon will be published—*Anti-Miseria*, the *Pleasures of Human Life*, investigated, elucidated, and promulgated, philosophically, satirically, and luminously, consisting of a dozen dissertations on male, female, and neuter pleasures, by Hilaris Benevolus and Co., members of the "*Literarium Lusorium Londinense*."

Mr. Pratt is putting to press a new and much improved edition (being the tenth) of *Sympathy*, a poem, with very beautiful engravings after the drawings of the most eminent masters, which, twith his poem of *Cottage Pictures*, decorated in the like manner, will form an elegant pocket volume.

The same author has in preparation a long promised work of the novel kind, called *Great and Little Folks*, which will make its appearance in the course of the present winter.

Mr. William Holloway, author of the *Scenes of Youth*, &c., is about to publish a new edition, being the third, of the *Peasants Fate*, with very considerable additions and improvements.

The late Bishop of St. Asaph had just before his death, prepared a volume of *Sermons for publication*, which will appear in the course of the winter.

A new edition of *Brydone's Tour through Sicily and Malta*, will soon be published.

In the press, a new edition of *Solitude sweetened, or Miscellaneous Meditations on various religious subjects*, written in distant parts of the world, by Dr. James Meikle.

Volume 5th and last of the whole works of Archbishop Leighton (*Ogle's enlarged edition*) is in the press, and will shortly be published.

A *Walk round the Walls and City of Chester*, is on the eve of publication by Messrs. Broster and Son of that city.—It is printed on a very good paper, and illustrated with nine well executed wood cuts of the ancient and modern buildings, by Lea, Nesbitt, Hole, &c. This work will form a pleasing companion and assistant to the investigating stranger—a work of reference to the antiquities, customs, &c. of that ancient city, to the resident—and of convenience to the traveller, as a book of roads to London, Holyhead, &c. is annexed: at the end of each road is the list of coaches, fares, times of leaving &c. A few copies will be printed on extra large royal paper.—We shall recur to this article when it is published.

Mr. John Broster, has also commenced an

illustration of the rare edition of King's Vale Royal of England, or History of Cheshire. He has already procured every engraving of views, portraits, antiquities, &c. which is extant, of course including many very rare, which are uniformly inlaid in royal drawing paper. The biographical sketches and pedigrees of each family in this county Palatine, will be illuminated with the arms and names executed in a superior style; the drawing by approved artists, and the decorating titles for the four volumes, contain the title of the book, with the arms of the earls, barons, ecclesiastics and gentry of the county, in the windows of the four great wings of the cathedral, to represent painted glass; in short no labour or expense will be spared to render this unique work worthy of a place in the first cabinet in England.

The same gentleman has also in hand the illustration of Basket's magnificent folio Bible, for which he has procured the plates to *Scheuzer's Physica Sacra*, and numerous other plates, amounting to above one thousand engravings by the first artists, curiously inlaid in imperial folio drawing paper, forming four large volumes, bound in blue turkey, gilt edges. These works will be finished for sale early in 1807.

The Rev. W. Hazlitt, A. M. has issued proposals for publishing by subscription, Fifty two Sermons, for the use of families; to form two volumes 8vo.

The second part of Dr. Motherby's Medical Dictionary will appear in a few days.

The Rev. James Hall, A. M. has in the press, *Travels in Scotland* by an unusual route, with a trip to the Orkneys and Hebrides; containing hints for commercial and agricultural improvements, with characters and anecdotes. It will be printed in royal octavo, and be embellished by more than twenty plates.

The friends of Mrs. Chapone are preparing a volume of letters and other writings of that lady, hitherto unpublished; with an account of her life and character, in contradiction to some injurious statements lately printed.

## FRANCE.

*Biography.*—Memoirs and Letters of Marshal de Tessé, containing anecdotes and unknown historical facts relating to the reigns of Louis XIV and XV, are expected to be shortly published at Paris, in two volumes 8vo. 11fr. 50 c. common paper, 20fr. 50 c. fine paper. (*Mémoires et Lettres du Maréchal de Tessé.*)

*Costume.*—M. Balthazar Solvyns intends to publish in 4 folio volumes, a description of the Hindoos, their manners, customs, ceremonies, &c., represented on 252 plates, drawn from nature in Hindoostan, accompanied with a concise account in French, English, and German

## LITERARY RETROSPECT.

## AMERICA.

*Biography.*

Dr. West has published, at Hartford, *Sketches of the Life of the Rev. Dr. Hopkins*. This work is accompanied by marginal notes, extracted from the author's private diary.

*Theology.*

Eliphat Pearson, LL.D. Hancock Professor of Hebrew, has pronounced and published a Public Lecture, occasioned by the death of the Rev. J. Millard, S.T.D. LL.D. President of the University in Cambridge.

## FRANCE.

*Education.*

M. Bidault has published a *Bibliothèque universelle des Dames*, 2 vol. price 18 francs. They contain, 1. a Grammar; 2. a Treatise on Orthography; 3. on Pronunciation; 4. on Versification.

*History.*

M. J. J. M. Blondel, barrister, has published the fourth volume of the *Memoirs of the Parliament of Paris*. Whether this work be considered as appertaining to legislation, or to history, it must be of great value to the student of either science: to the former, it offers the discussions which took place on passing or enregistering the various public acts presented for its approbation: while the historian will form some idea of the situation of the kingdom, by considering the tenor of the different solemn decrees which were called for by periods of national danger and emergency.—(*Mémoires du Parlement de Paris*. 5fr. 50c. per vol.)

M. D. . . . has published a work on History, entitled, *Le Guide de l'Histoire*. It is adopted in the libraries of the Lyceums in France. It consists of a selection of treatises on this science, or subjects connected with it, by authors of acknowledged merit.

*Hydraulics.*

M. Joseph Baader, chief engineer of hydraulics, mines and salt-works of his Bavarian Majesty, has published a project of a new hydraulic machine, intended to supersede the former machine at Marly, with an account of a method for supplying the town and gardens of Versailles with water, without applying the moving force of the river. This memoir was submitted to the class of natural science and mathematics of the institute; MM. Monge, Coulomb, and Pronay were deputed to report on it, who stated as their opinion, that it merited the commend-

dation of the class, and that he should be desired to publish his memoir and his designs. The report was confirmed by the class at its sitting of the 19th June, 1806. (*Projet d'une nouvelle Machine hydraulique, pour remplacer l'ancienne Machine de Marly, &c.* 4to, 2 large plates, price 5 fr.)

#### Mineralogy.

M. J. P. Graffenauer has published, at Strasbourg, an *Economico-technical Account of the Mineralogy of the ci-devant province of Alsace*. The plan laid down by the author is, 1. to notice the essential, natural, and chemical characters of each substance; 2. to offer an account of the veins and strata of the minerals; 3. to detail the labours of the workmen, the mode of operation, and the produce; 4. to specify the different uses to which these articles are applied. It forms 1 vol. 8vo. and is illustrated by a mineralogical map of Alsace, price 6 fr.

#### Poetry.

M. Hennet has published, at Paris, a work on English Poetry, in 3 volumes. The first volume explains those rules which are peculiar to English poetry; the second volume is devoted to the poets themselves; and in the third the author gives specimens of his poetical abilities, by translating into French the most esteemed poems, or extracts from them. (*Poétique Anglaise*, 3 vol. price 18 francs.)

#### Topography.

The author of the French Abridgement of Guthrie has composed and published a work, which will be found very useful to all persons who may have occasion to travel in France, whether induced thereto by curiosity, business, pleasure, or health. It is an Itinerary of the French Empire, and contains, 1. instructions for travelling in the one hundred and ten departments of that country; foreign weights, measures, and money compared with the French; a list of the diligences, their fares, and times of departure from and arrival at the various towns; the expense of travelling. 2. The post-stations and relays on the most frequented roads. 3. Description of every remarkable object which may attract or reward the traveller's attention; new roads, and new canals, both completed and projected.

#### Travels.

Dr. Moore's Travels in France, Switzerland, and Germany, have been translated into French by a Lady, and published by M. Perlet. It has experienced a favourable reception from the critics. (*Voyage de John Moore en France, en Suisse, et en Allemagne*, 2 vol. 8vo. 10 fr.)

#### GERMANY.

##### Agriculture.

At Vienna has been published, by MM. Rozier, Parmentier, Lasteyrie, and Detaulauze, a theoretical and practical Essay on the Cultivation of Corn and the Art of Bread making; translated from the French. (*Abhandlung über die Cultur*. 8vo. 2 vols. 16 plates.)

##### Fine Arts.

M. F. Bourterwerk has published, at Leipzig, a work intitled *Essays on the Fine Arts*; vol. 1 contains an essay on the theory of the beautiful in nature and in the arts; vol. 2, the theory of the fine arts.

##### Astronomy.

The numbers of *Monatliche Correspondenz*, Geographical and Astronomical Correspondence, for February, March, and April, 1806, contain the following articles, 1. continuation of the astronomical observations made during a journey in the South of France in 1804, and 1805, by the editor. 2. Observations on the projection of Bonne's maps, by Molweide. 3. Continuation of remarks on the newly discovered planets Ceres, Pallas, Juno. 4. Observations on two comets, discovered at the observatory at Marseilles, in 1805, by Thulis. 5. Eclipse of the moon, 4th Jan. 1806, observed at Eisenberg. 6. On the diminution of the Baltic and augmentation of the Adriatic Seas. 7. On the extent of a degree, as measured in Sweden. 8. On Capt. Sarytchev's Voyage on the Frozen Sea. 9. A letter from M. Grenus, at Geneva, concerning the observations of M. Svanberg on the measurement of a degree by La Condamine in Peru.—M. Zäck is the editor of this work.

##### Bibliography.

M. Halle has published the following work on the state of the Jews and Jewish literature in China.—Ignatii Kægleri. S. J. Pekini mathematici tribunalis præsidii mandarinum secundum ordinis, etc. Notitiæ SS. Bibliothecarum Judæorum in imperio Sinensi editio altera auctior. Seriem chronologiam atque diatriben de sinicis S. S. biblicarum versionibus addidit C. Th. de Murr. 8vo. pp. 83. with a plate. This is a reprint with several additions of a memoir inserted in the 7th and 9th volumes of the *Journal of History, of Arts and of Literature*.

##### Botany.

The first number of an herbal containing the plants themselves properly prepared, and fixed on pasteboard, has been published at Salzbourg, by P. Preiss: it consists of a collection of the roots of poisonous plants (*Sammlung der wurzeln*, etc. 4txd. 8gr.)

Dillwyn's Synopsis of British Conserve has been translated and published by MM. T. Ueber and H. Mohr, and published at Göttingen. (*Großbritanniens conserven*. 8vo. 20gr.)

M. G. Londres has published a systematic Catalogue of Plants growing spontaneously in the Environs of Göttingen; it contains the phonogamea, according to the first 23 classes of Linnaeus (*Verzeichniß der wildwachsenden Pflanzen*. Göttingen. 8 gr. p.)

*Natural History.*

M. Walther, bookseller at Erlangen, has published, Georgii Augusti Goldfuss, doctoris medicinae et chirurgiae, enumeratio insectorum eleutheratorum Capetis Boni Spei totiusque Africæ, descriptione iconibusque nonnullarum specierum novarum illustrata, cum tabula ænea. The author was sent by his majesty the King of Prussia to collect Natural productions at the Cape of Good Hope, and we may reasonably expect many valuable additions to the science of Natural History.

MM. J. Wolf and B. Meyer have published at Nuremberg, No 1 to 9 of the Natural History of German Birds, described and designed from Nature. The first two numbers of this work were published under the title of the "Birds of Franconia," but as the editors do not now confine themselves to the former narrow geographical boundaries, they have taken a more extensive scope in their title.

A work entitled the Phalaenæ of Europe designed from nature, or the natural history of the Bombyces Nobiles, drawn and published by Louis de Müller, is commenced at Breslaw. N° 1. contains: 1. Bombyx Pudica: 2. B. Hebe: 3. B. Hera: 4. B. Purpurea. The work is published in two editions: 1 folio: of this 40 copies only are printed: 2. A quarto edition 60 copies only: it will be terminated in 6 or 7 numbers. (*Abbildungen Europäischer Nacht-Schmetterlinge*: folio 6 rxd. 4to. 3 rxd.)

*Medicine.*

M. L. Storr, has published Researches into the Nature and Treatment of Hypochondriasis. (*Untersuchungen über den Begriff* 8vo. Stutgard. 1 flor. 12 kr.)

M. H. F. Elsaesier, has published at Stutgard, an Essay on Operations for the Cæteract. (*Ueber die operation des grauen Staurs*. 8vo. 24 kr.)

M. K. Soemmering, has published at Frankfort, a description of the Organs of Hearing *Abbildungen des menschlichen Hörorgans*: folio, 5 plates 11 flor.)

M. A. Ehrhard, has published a magazine of technical and legal Medicine and medical Legislation. It contains: 1. An essay on the disorders occasioned by dentition: 2. Observations on a caries of the under jaw, by M. Merk: 3. On the efficacy of Dr. Reich's febrifuge medicine, by M. Graber: 4. On physicians by the same: 5. On the bite of a viper by M. Gesner: 6. On a dropsy in the brain by the same: 7. History of an imaginary disorder: 8. Two cases of Hydrocephalus: 10. Plan of a medical organiza-

tion: 11. On lying-in establishments: 12. On Vaccination, &c. (*Magazin für die Technische Heilkunde*. 8vo. Stettin. 2 flor.)

*Miscellanies.*

A work intended for the amusement and information of its readers has been commenced at Dantzic, entitled *Miscellanies*, relating to Man and to the World. The two Volumes published, contain accounts of, or essays on the following subjects.—Vol. 1: 1. The union of Calmar: 2. The islands in the Gulf of Finland: 3. The Man in the iron Mask.—Vol. 2: 1. Philip Augustus, King of France: 2. Charles 6 and 7, Kings of France: 3. The Hot springs and Volcanoes of Iceland: 4. Ivan and the troubles of Russia in 1764.

A periodical publication has been commenced at Leipzig, by M. J. A. Bugh, intended to give an account of every particular worthy of notice, relating to India; it consists of extracts from voyages and other works of a similar description, from which this kind of information may be derived. Four numbers (making one volume 4to. 26 plates pr. 6 rxd.) are to be published in a year. *Magazin über Asian*. vol. 1. N° 1. 1 rxd. 12 gr.)

A selection of pieces in Poetry and Prose chiefly from various periodical works; is published by M. A. E. Eschke. (*Kleine Schriften*, 8vo. 20gr.)

*Natural Philosophy.*

M. I. T. Maur published at Göttingen in 1802, a work on the elements of Experimental Natural Philosophy; he has lately reprinted it, with considerable additions, consisting of the discoveries made since the period of its first publication, particularly Galvanism. (*Anfangsgründe der Naturlehre*, 8vo. pp. 550.)

*Travels.*

Carr's Travels in Denmark, Sweden, and Prussia, have been translated into German, by M. Zimmermann, and published at Rudolstadt, in 2 vols. 8vo. The same author has translated the work entitled, Paris as it Was, and as it Is.

**HUNGARY.**

*Miscellanies.*

Dr. Lübeck has commenced a work entitled *Ungarische Miscellen*, Hungarian Miscellanies: three numbers are published.

Professor N. Revai has published the first division of the second volume of his *Grammatica Hungarica elaboratio*: it relates to the Verbs.

At Pest M. Tanarki has published a Hungarian translation of Tasso's Jerusalem delivered.

M. J. Hegyi has published at Pest a Hungarian translation of Cicero's letters, and also a Library for youth.

## ITALY.

*Liberty of the Press.*

The censure of literary works is abolished at Milan; but authors are to be henceforth held to their responsibility, and an office for superintending the liberty of the press is set up to prevent all abuse of that privilege.

## RUSSIA.

*Natural History.*

M. Drunpelmänn, a learned physician and naturalist of Riga, is publishing by subscription, a collection of 1500 insects, several hundred birds, amphibious animals, and some rare animals of the Russian provinces of Livonia, Esthonia, and Courland. He made the drawings himself, and superintends the engraving and colouring of the plates. Besides descriptions, the text will give the names of the animals, &c. in Latin, German, Russian, &c.

*Orthography.*

A committee of the Academy of Sciences at Petersburg, has laid before that body the project of a system of "Rules for writing Russian words with foreign characters, and foreign words with Russian characters." Two alphabets, the German and French, are made use of to render the pronunciation of Russian words intelligible to strangers. The plan was approved by the Academy, and it will be published without delay; it will be of great utility with respect to Russian names, which have been much disfigured by the various ways of writing them used by French, German, and English writers.

## SWEDEN.

*Naval Architecture.*

M. E. H. af Chapman, Vice-Admiral of the Swedish Navy, Knight of the order of the Sword, &c. has published at Carlskrona an essay towards a theoretical treatise to give to line of battle ships their proper dimensions and form; likewise to Frigates and other armed vessels. (*Försök till en theoretisk afhandling*, &c. 4to. upwards of 40 folio plates.)

*Botany.*

MM. J. W. Palmstruck and C. W. Venus have commenced a work on Swedish Botany, intended to include exact delineations and descriptions of all Swedish plants, amounting to 400: the work will extend to 66 numbers, 12 of which will form a volume. Each number contains 6 coloured plates, and an equal proportion of text. Twenty-seven numbers are published. (*Secensk Botanik*, 8vo. Stockholm. Delen.)

## SWITZERLAND.

*Hebrew Newspaper.*

A Jewish newspaper, in the Hebrew language, is about to make its appearance at Basle, principally on the subject of the deliberations which occupy the assembly at Paris.

## OBITUARY.

Died, at Monserat, aged 64, Francis Masson. His botanical observations during ten years in the interior of Asia, whither he went by his Majesty's appointment, have rendered his name conspicuous in the annals of that useful science. On his return to England, he published his observations on several new species of the genus *Stapilæa* *Novæ*, a treatise well worthy the attention of the botanist. Having remained only a year in England, by his Majesty's permission he went to America, where a short illness terminated a life spent in promoting knowledge useful to mankind.

On the 10th inst. at Edinburgh, Sir Wm. Forbes, of Pittligo, one of the distinguished few whom Providence seems to have destined to purposes of dignity and usefulness, by combining, with a station of great influence in society, the best attributes of the understanding, and the noblest qualities of the heart. Born to the inheritance of an ample fortune, this gentleman early devoted himself to the improvement of the commercial interests of his country, and was the founder, in conjunction with the late Sir James Hunter Blair, of the well known banking establishment which now bears their name. In this situation, his views though directed to considerations of personal advantage, were connected with the welfare of the community. His liberality and indulgence were conspicuous in the numerous cases of mercantile transactions which came under his view, when he had first ascertained that the objects were judicious and honest. The support and encouragement of all public concerns engaged much of his attention; and in public and private charity his liberality was exemplary and unostentatious. In the intercourse of private society, and in the bosom of his family, the qualities of Sir Wm. Forbes were not less amiable than those of his public station were honourable and useful. In his youth he had devoted much of his time to the study of literature; and, during the course of his long life, he never lost sight of those liberal pursuits which early association had endeared to him, and which, while they relieved the pressure of serious avocations, lent a distinguished grace to his character. Sir Wm. Forbes was one of the earliest members of the celebrated Literary Club, which boasted, among its other illustrious associates, the names of Johnson, Reynolds, Garrick, Fox, and Burke. He survived many of these eminent men, and, we believe, has left few of the original members behind him. His account of the life and writings of his friend Dr. Beattie, although it is the production of a man not accustomed to write for the public, exhibits a complete knowledge of the subject, and an honourable and benevolent heart.

## UNIVERSITY PROMOTIONS.

## Oxford.

Oct. 23. The Rev. John Austin, of Exeter College; Rev. Rich. Jenkins, and Mr. Thos. Dunne, of Balliol College; and Rev. Robert Jas. Carr, of Worcester College, B.A. admitted M.A.

Mr. Chas. Lloyd, of Christ Church, one of the gentlemen who distinguished themselves in the public examinations of the present year admitted a complete B.A.; Mr. Paggen Hall, and Beilby Lawley, Esq. of Christ Church, also admitted B.A.

Oct. 17. Dr. Rich, Vice Chancellor, and Dr. Isham, Warden of All Souls, two of the triennial visitors of Reading School, accompanied by the mayor and corporation of that borough, proceeded from the Town Hall to the Old School Room, fitted up as a theatre. At this representation the boys were animated by the presence of these academical visitors, and in some parts rose if possible above their former excellence. On Saturday following the Oxford visitors were employed in the morning in examining the objects contained in Archbishop Laud's foundation, after which they returned to Oxford.

Oct. 30. Mr. Wm. Chas. Casamajor, student in law, admitted B.L.L.

The Rev. Jas. Hutchinson, B.A. of Balliol College, admitted M.A.

Messrs. R. R. Raikes and P. Frye, of Oriol College, Fred. H. Papendick, Jas. Blencowe, Arthur Meyrick, and John Eckley, of Trinity College, and Wm. Veale, of New College, admitted B. A.

Nov. 3. Messrs. P. Hall and P. B. Lawley of Christ Church; P. F. Honey of Exeter College, and J. Latham of Brazen-nose College, elected Fellows of All Souls.

Nov. 7. The Hon. and Rev. R. Bagot, of All Souls, and the Rev. Philip T. Strong, of Oriol, B.A. admitted M.A.

The Rev. Hugh Thomas, of Jesus College, late of Martinique, and Chaplain to the 4th W. I. Reg. is presented by the Lord Chancellor to the Rectory of Llysyaen, North Wales.

Mr. Geo. Cox, A.B. is appointed Master of the New College School, in the room of the Rev. John Slatter, M.A. resigned.

Nov. 12. J. Harper, Esq. Student in Civil Law, of Trinity College, admitted B.L.L. Grand Compounder.

Messrs. Edw. Price, of Wadham; Jas. H. Stewart, of Exeter; Wm. G. Motte, and G. Fort, of Balliol College, admitted B.A.

Nov. 13. The Rev. Edw. Booth, B.A. elected Fellow of Lincoln College; and Mr. Fenwick and Mr. Nash, also elected Exhibitioners, and Mr. Clarke, Scholar of that Society.

Nov. 15. Mr. C. Price admitted Fellow of New College.

## Cambridge.

Oct. 10. Being the first day of term, the following reverend gentlemen are elected officers of the University for the year ensuing;

Proctors.—Wm. Gunningham, M.A. Caius John Gilbert, M.A. Emmanuel.

Moderators.—Rob. Woodhouse, M.A. Caius. Geo. D'Oyley, M.A. Benet.

Taxors.—Geo. Barnes, M.A. Queen's.—T. Hosking, M.A. Sidney.

Scrutators.—Wm. Millers, B.D. St. John's. Wm. Webb, M.A. Clare Hall.

Oct. 12. The following gentlemen are chosen of the caput.—The Vice Chancellor.—J. Porkington, D.D. Clare Hall, Divinity.—Jos. Jowett, LL.D. Trinity Hall, Law.—T. Ingle, M.D. Peterhouse, Physic.—C. Chevallier, M.A. Pemb. Hall, Sen. Non Regent.—John B. Thomson, M.A. Jesus College, Non-Regent.

Oct. 17.—The Rev. Rich. Dods, of Benet College, and Mr. R. A. Tucker, of Jesus, admitted to the degree of B.A.

The Seatonian Prize is this year adjudged to the Rev. Chas. Hoyle, M.A. of Trinity College, for his Poem on *Paul and Barnabas at Lystra*.

Oct. 24. The Rev. Hugh Owen, of St. John's College, admitted to the degree of M.A.

The Rev. R. Whittingham is instituted by commission from the Lord Bishop of Lincoln to the Vicarage of Potton in Bedfordshire, vacated by the death of the Rev. Mr. Affleck, on the presentation of the Lord Chancellor.

Nov. 3. The Rev. Dr. Turner, Master of Pembroke Hall, resigned the office of Vice Chancellor of this University.

Nov. 4. The Rev. Wm. Pearce, D.D. Master of Jesus College, and Dean of Ely, was elected into that office, for the year ensuing. Dr. Pearce served the office in 1789.

Nov. 15. Wm. Carlyon, Esq. of the Inner Temple, and the Rev. J. H. Howlett, Curate of St. Martins in the Fields, are elected Fellows of Pembroke Hall.

The Rev. Sam. Shipley, M.A. is presented by Sir Rich. Kaye, Bart. Dean of Lincoln, to the Vicarage of Ashborne, with the Rectory of Mappleton, in the County of Derby, vacant by the death of the Rev. Wm. Webb.

## ARMY PROMOTIONS.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.—October 4.

*Staff*.—Brig. Gen. A. Wood from home staff, to be brig. gen. to the forces in the Windward and Leeward Islands, *v.* Sir R. Bassett, dec.

*To be Assistant Commissaries of Stores, &c.*—P. Turquand, T. H. Powell, D. Elliott, W. Poppleton, A. W. Young, T. Maxwell, W. Brown

*Barracks*.—W. Hamner late 2d royals) to be b m. in Gt. Britain, *v.* Page.

*Medical Establishment for Military Department of Ordnance*.—Sup. assist. surg. M. Slinger, to be

assist. surg. v. Blackistone, appd. resident surg. Chatham.

October 7.

- 9th *Dragoons*.—Capt. C. Dick, 71 foot, to be capt. v. Bagwell exch.—Surg. R. Stratton, 90 foot, to be surg. v. Jordan, exch.—Assist. surg. J. Arthur, 8 drag. to be assist. surg. v. Davis superseded.
- 17th *do*.—Assist-surg. Howslip, 13 foot, to be assist. surg. v. Hemphill, resigned.
- 1st *Foot Guards*.—Lt. Williller to be adj.—Assist-surg. W. Curtis to be surg.—Assist-surg. R. Warde, royals, to be assist-surg.—Serg-maj. R. Colquhoun, to be quart-mast.
- 1st *Foot*.—To be lieuts. without purchase, Ens. J. Hamilton, R. Elliot, G. Mee, R. Rothwell, P. Grant, from 9 foot.
- 1st *Foot*.—To be Ens. A. Kellett, W. Graham, M. Dermot, v. Clandinnon.
- 34th *do*.—Lt. J. Gunn, 95 foot, to be lieut. v. Burke, exch.—Lieut. J. Reade, 7 W. I. reg. to be lieut. v. Elwes, exch.
- 7th *do*.—Ens. L. Montfort, 82 foot, to be lieut.
- 9th *do*.—T. White to be ens. v. Rothwell.
- 10th *do*.—Maj. C. F. Hill to be lieut. col. by purchase, v. Dalrymple.—Surg. R. Y. Vance, 57 foot, to be surg. v. Gasse.
- 11th *do*.—G. P. Bradshaw to be Ens.
- 15th *do*.—Lieut. E. H. O. Jones to be capt. by purchase v. Brown.—Ens. J. Archdeacon to be lieut. v. Jones.—Hospital mare, C. Collier to be assist-surg. v. Howslip.
- 14th *do*.—Ens. W. H. Goghlan, 44 foot to be lieut. without purchase, v. Orway.
- 20th *do*.—J. R. Blakeley to be Ens. by purch. v. Rawston.
- 22d *do*.—Lieut. col. J. Dalrymple, 10 foot to be lieut. col. v. Lord Stuart.
- 40th *do*.—Ens. W. B. Hook, to be lieut. without purchase, v. M. Chaddick to be ens. v. Hook.
- 41th *do*.—G. Fitzgerald to be ens. v. Coghlan.
- 47th *do*.—Ens. T. O'Reggan to be lieut.—L. Campbell to be ens. v. O'Reggan.
- 49th *do*.—H. Lennon (lately dismissed as surg. 29 foot) to be surg. v. Walsh.
- 53d *do*.—Ens. T. Price to be lieut. v. Lacon.
- 57th *do*.—Assist-surg. J. Paddock, 1st drag. to be surg. v. Vance.
- 62d *do*.—Surg. E. Walsh, 49 foot to be surg.
- 65th *do*.—T. Knott, to be ens. by purchase, v. Morlett.
- 67th *do*.—Maj. G. H. Duckworth, Yorke L. volunteers, to be maj. v. Stuart who exch.
- 69th *do*.—Capt. W. E. Fitz. Thomas, 2d G. B. to be Capt. v. Dale, who exch.
- 71st *do*.—Capt. H. Bagwell, 9 drag. to be capt. v. Dick, who exch.
- 74th *do*.—Ens. D. Stewart, to be lieut. by purch. v. Collins.
- 82d *do*.—Cadet.—Crofton from R. M. C. to be ens. without purch. v. Montfort.
- 83d *do*.—Ens. J. Hardman, 27 foot to be lieut. by purchase.
- 90th *do*.—Ens. R. Corry to be lieut. without purch. v. English.—Cadet Percival, R. M. C. to be ens. v. Corry.—Surg. C. Jordan, 9 drag. to be surg. v. Stratton.
- 91st *do*.—Capt. Lord A. Somerset, 4 W. I. reg. to be capt. without purchase.

95th *do*.—Lieut. E. Burke, 5 foot to be lieut. v. Gunn.

96th *do*.—Capt. R. Mowbray, 80 foot to be Maj by purch. v. Stewart.

4th *W. I. R.*—Lieut. T. Windsor, 100 foot, to be capt. without purch. v. Lord Somerset.

7th *do*.—Lieut. H. I. Elwes, 5 foot, to be lieut. v. Reade.

*York Ld. Vol.*—Brevet lieut. col. 67 foot, to be maj. v. Duckworth.—Ens. A. de Finceau, 69 foot, to be lieut. without purchase, v. Ellart.

*Dillon's Reg.*—Ponchalon to be ens. v. Picon.

*Froberg's do*.—Ens. J. Muller, from Watteville's reg. to be lieut.—A. Reichstater to be ens. P. Von Fuhrer, to be ens.

2d *G. B.*—Capt. T. Dale, 69 foot, to be capt. v. Fitz Thomas.

4th *R. F. B.*—Lieut. W. Mc Laughlin from wag. tr. to be lieut.—Lieut. F. Horton from *do* to be *do*.

7th *do*.—Lieut. N. Keen from *do* to be *do*.

*Newa Scotia Fencibles*.—K. Glazebrook to be ens. v. Schwartz.

*Brevet*.—Maj. the hon. J. T. Deane, 38 foot, to be lieut. col. in the army.

*Garrison*.—Lieut. gen. Sir J. H. Craig, K B to be gov. of Blackness Castle, v. the Hon. C. Hamilton, deceased.

*Hospital Staff*.—Gar-surg. T. Benyon from the garrison at Gibraltar to be surg. to the forces—

Surg. H. Glasse 10 foot, to be surg. to the forces serving at Gibraltar, v. Benyon.

October 11.

*Staff*.—John Lowe to be an assist-commissary of accounts to the forces.

*Barracks*.—E. Chesterton to be dep. B. M. in G. Brit. v. Warrington.

October 14.

2d *Dragon Guards*.—W. F. Elliott to be cornet.

3d *do*.—Hon. F. Bernard to be *do* v. Lee.

4th *do*.—G. Ackers to be cornet, v. Drought.—R. Falkner *do* v. Blake.

9th *Light Drag*.—Lieut. J. Rolfe, 15 foot, to be lieut.

18th *do*.—T. Evans to be cornet, v. Jones.

2d *Foot*.—Lieut. T. Wasey 26 foot, to be lieut. v. Virgo, who exchanges.

9th *do*.—Ens. G. Cornwall to be lieut. v. Hill.

14th *do*.—Ens. R. Heathcote to be lieut. v. Hill.—H. J. Wynniant to be ens. v. Hunter.—T. Caulfield to be ens. v. Heathcote.

24th *do*.—Ens. F. Waldron to be lieut. v. Baby.—Ens. G. Pawlay to be lieut.—John Mee to be ens.—J. Medlycott to be ens. v. Pawlay.

25th *Foot*.—Ens. W. Shewbridge to be lieut.—Ens. J. Hitchcock *do*.—H. Kane to be Ens. v. Shewbridge.—T. Lynch to be *do* v. Hitchcock.

26th *Foot*.—Lieut. W. H. Virgo, 2 foot to be lieut. v. Wasey.

27th *do*.—Lieut. P. Jones to be capt. v. Boothby.—Ens. W. Henderson to be lieut. v. Jones.—Ens. A. Sayer *do* v. Thomas.—Ens. H. Drummond *do* v. Maddocks.—Drew to be ens. v. Henderson.

A. Fraser *do* v. Sayer.—G. Lennon *do* v. Drummond.

32d *do*.—Lieut. W. Hinde 23 foot to be lieut.—Ens. T. Rose *do*.—Ens. C. Wallett *do*.—T. Butler to be ens. v. Rose.—C. Seymour *do* v. Wallett.

## BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

- Nov. 1. D. Pickance, Manchester, manufacturer  
Jas. White, Woodchester, Worcestershire, clothier  
Nov. 15. Tho. Lowe, of Mottram, Chester, cotton-spinner

## BANKRUPTS.

- Oct. 21. J. Harris, Great Shire-lane, Lincoln's-inn-fields, cap-manufacturer. *Att.* Popkin, Dean-street, Soho  
J. Waters, Old Bethlem, turner. *Att.* Collins and Waller, Spital-square  
S. Goodwin, Haymarket, hardwareman. *Att.* Patten, Cross-street, Hatton-street  
M. Lee, Wellington, Somerset, scrivener. *Att.* Shephard and Adlington, Bedford-row  
E. Cullum, Suffolk, shop-keeper. *Att.* Towle, Palmer and Pugh, Gray's-inn-square  
T. Colburne, Henstridge, Somerset, linen-manufacturer. *Att.* Blake and Son, Took's-court, Carey-street  
R. Willcock, Irlam, Lancaster, cotton-spinner. *Att.* Blackstock, St. Mildred's-court, Poultry  
Oct. 25. John Herbert and Chas. Mayo, London, warehousemen. *Att.* Ellis, Cursitor-street  
Robt. Dale, Maresfield, Sussex, collar-maker. *Att.* Ellis, Hatton-garden  
And. Hetherington and John Mackie, Drury-lane, perfumers. *Att.* Silver, Ely-place, Holborn  
Bernard Preston, Holborn, linen-draper. *Att.* J. and R. Willis, Wamford-court, Throgmorton-street  
Nath. Jefferys, Pall-mall, jeweller. *Att.* Mayo and Pearse, Cloak-lane  
Wm. Townend, Booth-mill, Rishworth, Yorkshire, cotton-spinner. *Att.* Hodgson, Surrey-street, Strand  
Coulsey Savory, Twford, Norfolk, dealer. *Att.* Windus, Son, and Holtaway, Chancery-lane  
Wm. Gamble, Liverpool, merchant. *Att.* Crump and Lodge, Liverpool  
Edm. Armistead, Giggleswick, Yorkshire, cotton-spinner. *Att.* Caton, Gray's-inn  
Oct. 28. John Perkins, Hertford, carpenter, *Att.* Crawford, Craven-buildings, City-road  
Robt. Browne, Lloyd's Coffee-house, insurance-broker. *Att.* Teasdale and Brown, Bishops-gate-street Within  
Bernard Ross, New City Chambers, merchant. *Att.* Parnter and Son, London-street, Fenchurch-street  
Jos. Bell, Castor, Lincolnshire, mercer, *Att.* Leigh and Mason, New Bridge-street  
John Humble, South Shields, linen-draper. *Att.* Bell and Brodric, Bow-lane, Cheapside  
Wm. Copperthwaite and Jas. Waring, Manchester, manufacturers. *Att.* Ellis, Cursitor-street  
Thomas Taylor, Birmingham, gun-barrel-maker. *Att.* Kinderley, Long, and Ince, Symond's-inn  
Tho. and Edw. Farrer, Pudsey, Yorkshire, clothiers. *Att.* Evans, Thavies-inn  
Nov. 1. Mary Jones and Edw. Jones, Wrexham, Denbighshire, drapers. *Att.* Ellis, Cursitor-street  
Wm. Edwards, Little Newport-street, Leicester-

square, toyman. *Att.* Oldham, Nag's Head-court, Gracechurch-street

- Geo. Cousins, Gray's-inn-lane, merchant. *Att.* Hudson, Winkworth-buildings, City-road  
Cha. Flude, Camden-street, Islington, coal-merchant. *Att.* Dickson, Old Broad-street, Royal Exchange  
Nov. 4. Robt. Woollicroft and Wm. Woollicroft, Manchester, cotton-manufacturers. *Att.* R. and G. Edmunds, Lincoln's-inn  
John Worrall, Warrington, Lancaster, flour-dealer. *Att.* Leigh and Mason, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars  
Peter Aldersey, Liverpool, grocer. *Att.* Blackstock, St. Mildred's-court, Poultry  
Jas. Carfrae and Robt. Hislop, Liverpool, drapers. *Att.* Forrest, Liverpool  
Wm. Sandford and Josiah Box, Salford, Lancaster, dyers. *Att.* Sharpe and Eccles, Manchester  
Tho. Davies, Kinderton, Chester, wine-merchant. *Att.* Sandys, Horton, and Trevenen, Crane-court, Fleet-street  
Wm. Clayton, Dockhead, Surrey, grocer. *Att.* Jackson, Walbrook  
Matt. Appleby, Royal Exchange, London, wool-len-draper. *Att.* Comyn, Bush-lane, Cannon-street  
Nov. 8. John Crundall, Clapham-road, Lambeth, Surry, carpenter. *Att.* Godmond, Bride-court, New Bridge-street  
Wm. Weaver, Red Lion, Gray's-inn-lane, victualler. *Att.* Hughes, Clifford's-inn  
John Christ. Weber, Whitechapel-road, baker. *Att.* Shearnman, Hart-street, Bloomsbury  
James Royle, Manchester, sadler. *Att.* Edge, Brown-street, Manchester  
Rich. Keyworth, Great Grimsby, Lincolnshire, mercer. *Att.* Pearson, Holborn-court, Gray's-inn  
Edw. Byrne, jun. Liverpool, merchant. *Att.* Windle, John-street, Bedford-row  
John Tolhurst, Milton, Kent, dealer. *Att.* Walker, Exchequer-office, Lincoln's-inn  
Wm. Hutton, jun. Fremington, Devonshire, lime-burner. *Att.* Luxmore, Red Lion-square  
John Wakefield, Bouverie-street, wine-merchant. *Att.* Murphy, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street  
Wm. Crane, Bridges-street, Covent-garden, cheesemonger. *Att.* Senior, Broad-court, Long-acre  
Rich. Davey, Russel-court, Drury-lane, linen-draper. *Att.* Adams, Old Jewry  
Anth. Collins, Mile-end-road, ship-owner. *Att.* Noy, Mincing-lane, Fenchurch-street  
Roger Holland, Great Wretham, Norfolk, farmer. *Att.* Giles, Great Shire-lane  
Harry Thrupp, Highgate, corn and seed factor. *Att.* Evitt and Rixon, Haydon-square, Minorities  
Nov. 11. Tho. Carter, Kingston-upon-Hull, victualler. *Att.* Evetts, Thavies-inn  
Rich. Wm. Ulric Schneider, White Lion-court, Birch-in-lane, merchant. *Att.* E. and T. Davies, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street  
Charnel Bateman, of Derby, money-scrivener. *Att.* Lowton, Temple  
R. Palmer, late of Carleton Road, Norfolk. *Att.* Baxters and Martin, Furnival's-inn  
W. King, King-street, Hammersmith, victualler. *Att.* Field, Richmond-buildings, Soho  
T. Stutterd and Jabez Stutterd, Lindley, York,

- and T. Littlewood, of Oldfield, York, merchants. *Att* Battye, Chancery-lane
- W. Sherratt, Birmingham, carrier. *Att* Nicholl's, Tavistock-place, London
- Arch. Sinclair, of Castle-court, Birchin-lane, merchant. *Att* Pearce and Son, Swither's-lane, Lombard-street
- Edm. Howard, of Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, money-scrivener. *Att* Smith, Church-yard-court, Temple
- Geo. Baillie and John Jaffray, Finsbury-place, merchants. *Att* Barrow, Threadneedle-street
- Nov. 15. Jas. Norcliffe, Robert Town, York, clothier. *Att* Edmunds and Son, Lincoln's-inn
- Wm. Vinicombe, Bath, umbrella-manufacturer. *Att* Shephard and Adlington, Bedford-row
- John Hemming, Worcester, whitesmith. *Att* Cardale, Hallward, and Spear, Gray's-inn
- Robt. Wood, late of Liverpool, grocer. *Att* Blackstock, St. Mildred's-court, Poultry
- Thomas Ashton, Blackburn, Lancaster, dealer and chapman. *Att* Clarke and Richards, Chancery-lane
- John Barron, late of Pancras-lane, London, Manchester warehouseman. *Att* Atkinson, Castle-street, Falcon-square
- John Browne, Newmarket-street, Oxford-street, tailor. *Att* Langley, Plumbtree-street, Bloomsbury
- Geo. Ross, formerly of Addle-hill, London, and late of Piccadilly, wine-merchant. *Att* Harrison, Craven-street, Strand
- Wm. Phillips, Rochester, Kent, tailor. *Att* Jeries, Milman-place, Bedford-row
- Wm. Warcup, Camden-place, Illington Green, broker. *Att* Hannam, Piazza Chambers, Covent-garden
- Elizabeth Lowcock, late of Skipton, York, inn-keeper. *Att* Heelis, Staple-inn
- Jos. Smith, of the Hill, in Upperthong, York, clothier. *Att* Battye, Chancery-lane
- Margaret Alker the younger, and Eliz. Alker, both late of Preston, Lancaster, milliners. *Att* Barretts, Holborn-court, Gray's-inn
- Wm. Everal'd Baron Von Doornik, now or late of Warwick, soap-manufacturer. *Att* Shephard and Adlington, Bedford-row
- John Webb, late of Plymouth, Devon, tinman. *Att* Drewe and Loxham, New-inn
- Nov. 18. Tho. Carden, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, insurance-broker. *Att* Nind, Prescot-street, Goodman's-fields
- Jos. Randell, Birmingham, cotton-manufacturer. *Att* Swaine and Stevens, Old Jewry
- Wm. Hibbert, Hollingwood, Lancashire, victualler. *Att* Milne and Parry, Old Jewry
- John Longrige, Noble-street, London, Manchester warehouseman. *Att* Courteen, College-hill

## DIVIDENDS.

- \*Oct. 21. J. Morley, Sewardstone, Essex, miller. J. T. Webster, High-street, Borough, hosier
- D. Glover, Gutter-lane, merchant T. Simpson, W. Taylerson, J. Sanderson, and J. Granger, Stokesley, Yorkshire, bankers J. Doxon, Manchester, merchant J. Wood, Audenshaw, Ashton-under-Line, Lancashire, cotton-spinner F. Judin, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street, merchant T.

Martin and J. H. Ford, Coleman-street, wool-brokers J. Alexander, South Lambeth, coal-merchant J. R. Anderson, Throgmorton-street, merchant J. Goodbody, Abingdon, Berks, breeches-maker J. Horth, Norwich, upholsterer J. Featherstone, Tunbridge, shopkeeper.

Oct. 25. B Betts and Ann Smith, Basinghall-street, factors J. Crenan, Johnson's-court, Fleet-street, bookbinder J. West, Somers-place, East R Ballantine Fern, Lichfield, wine-merchant J. Cooke, Liverpool, silversmith R Battinson and S Wade, Manchester, merchants H Applebury Cooksey, Presteign, Radnorshire, druggist J Brotherton, Manchester, grocer.

Oct. 28. Rt Guy, Swan-yard, Shoreditch G Porcas, Leadenhall-market J Woodford, Bear-binder-lane P Duffey, Newman-street, Oxford-road, wine-merchant Wm Beatty, St. Paul's Church-yard B Stephen Curling, Portland-place, Clapham-road, stone-mason J F Gorian and E Johnston, St. Mary Axe, merchants J Badcock, Paternoster-row P Dagdall, Portsea, pork-butcher Wm Bromhead, Stamford, Lincolnshire, iron-monger C Clark, Carlisle, mercer J Priestley, sen. and J Priestley, jun. Bristol, Yorkshire, Amelia Priestley, Upper Clapton, Hackney, and J Priestley, Great St. Helen's, merchants J Carlier and W Wilkinson, Stockport, Cheshire, muslin-manufacturers.

Nov. 1. B Cox, Stourbridge, timber-merchant J C Cook and T C Corker, Leadenhall-street, linen-draper E Atkinson, Billinge, Lancashire, fustian-manufacturer J W Uther, Bowling-green-lane, Clerkenwell, victualler T G Williamson, Paradise-street, Rotherhithe, mariner W and J Ogilvie, Saville-row, army-agents N Weedle, Whitechapel-road, brush-maker R and W Hennell, Foster-lane, Cheapside, ribbon-manufacturers J Sargeant, Russia-court, Milk-street, warehousman B Betts and A Smith, Basinghall-street, factors J Graff and P D Foley, Tower-Royal, merchants W Pink and J Birch, Charles-street, Grosvenor-square, tailors P Gandon, Wentworth-street, Whitechapel, cooper P J Minvielle, Liverpool, merchant D Walker, Holborn, bookseller R H Dawson, Southwold, Suffolk, miller D Powney, jun. Sherborne, Dorsetshire, victualler

Nov. 4. T Partridge, Dover, sail-maker T Gregory, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, drysalter J Watson, Elton, Lancaster, cotton-spinner W Loggin and R Slater, Newgate-street, London, merchants D Glover, Gutter-lane, merchant J Pepper, Bishop's Hatfield, Hertford, linen-draper G Stelfox, Rudheath Lordship, Chester, maltster J Stride, Emsworth, Southampton, grocer C Haneman, Fetter-lane, London, furrier A Thomas, Duke-street, Westminster, feather-manufacturer J Stevens, Chester-place, Lambeth, mariner Wm Bury, Bucklersbury, London, warehousman P Moore, Lostock, Graham, Chester, corn-dealer.

Nov. 8. B Betts and Ann Smith, of Basinghall-street, factors J Lyon, of Savage Gardens, merchant J Bennett, of Tregony, Cornwall, linen-draper W Winn, of Lancaster, linen-draper W Chatterton, of Waltham, Lincoln, grocer W Humfrys the elder, and W Humfrys the younger, of Old Fish-street, grocers G

Browne, Old City Chambers, Bishopsgate-street, merchant J Mercer, of Uxbridge, and N Mercer, of Chatham-place, mealmen J Leakin, of Worcester-street, Southwark, millwright W Powell, of Broad-street, St. Giles, linen-draper T Drury, and R Gilbert, of Bread-street, ribbon-weavers A Mendez Pereira, and H Castellain, of Old Bethlem, merchants J Dawson, of Cophall-buildings, warehouseman J Wilson, of the Strand, umbrella-maker.

Nov. 11. W Clark, of Hythe, tailor S Bunn, of Great Charlotte-street, Blackfriars-road, merchant S Simons, of Lynn, silversmith Christ. Teasdale and Wm Teasdale, of Upper Thames-street, brokers Thos Jenkins, and T F Wollen, of High-street, Borough, linen-draper C Gilbert, of St. George's-fields, back-maker Stephen Faulkner, Lin Dillon, and John Hart, of Bolton-in-le-Moors, Lancaster, cotton-spinners Isaac Lindo, of Great St. Helens, merchant John Downie, of Old Broad-street, merchant Frederic Judin, late of Angel-court, Throgmorton-street T Hobson, Louth, furrier R Sherdown, jun. of Louth, stationer Edward Carritt, of Louth, saddler Wm Kendell, of Manchester-street, Manchester-square, builder David Robertson, of Bishopsgate-With-out, tailor John Gillatt, Joseph Hawkesworth, and Wm Gillatt, of Sheffield, common-brewers.

Nov. 15. John Cox, New-court, Crutched-friars, merchant R Atkinson, H Waters, and W Ord, Fenchurch-street, wine and brandy merchants John Stride, Elmworth, Southampton, grocer Wm Earle and John Hemet, Albemarle-street, booksellers Humph. Jeffries, Lower Thames-street, ironmonger George Hill, Oxford-street, linen-draper Josiah Fletcher, Stockport, Cheshire, silk-man Walter Jacks, Bristol, merchant Thos Charlton, Eccles, Lancashire, inn-keeper Silas Barton, Whitchurch, Hants, linen-draper Wm Else, Fleet-street, warehouseman John Hickey, Worcester, carver Wm Bell, Leeds, grocer John Passman, Doncaster, machine-maker John Medway, Rawson, Dorsetshire, yeoman John Harcastle, of Knottingley, York, mercer George Deverell, of Redbourn, Hertford, straw hat manufacturer.

Nov. 18. J Walters, Sturminster-Newton, Dorset, glazier T Simpson and N Simpson, Northallerton, Yorkshire, merchants C Oliver, Bouyrie-street, lace-merchant C James, Cateaton-street, ribbon-manufacturer S Macfarland, East Retford, Nottingham, hardwareman J Sargeant, Russia-court, Milk-street, warehouseman A Cheap, and A Loughnan, New-court, Swithin's-lane, merchants I Ashton, Little Green, Manchester, dyer H Braithwaite, Aiskew, York, maltster J Napier Watred, Birmingham, woollen-draper G Harris, Manchester, ale-house-keeper T Chapman, Sheffield, butcher B Parker, Birmingham, money-scrivener J Parker, Chancery-lane, money-scrivener J Tattersall, Barrowford, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturer A Durham, Birminghams, grocer S Field, Plymouth Dock, wine-merchant J Dawson, Liverpool, merchant W Ravenscroft, M Edwin Fell, and J Entwistle, Manchester L S Linging, and W H Linging, Green Lettuce-lane, London, merchants J Fairweather, Oxford-street, Middlesex, linen-draper A Saunderson, Ratcliffe-cross, coal mer-

chant T Dornford, Philpot-lane, London, wine merchant J Collard the younger, Canterbury, hop-dealer R Bent, Lincoln's-inn-fields, merchant.

#### CERTIFICATES.

Oct. 21. J Hynson, Stepney Causeway, merchant J M'Dermott, Red Lion-street, Southwark, hop-factor T Kent, Knaresborough, flax-dresser S Stevens, Monmouth, barge-owner J Wells and T Smith, Leadenhall-street, hatters B Chiffney, Liverpool, soap-manufacturer R Langshaw, Chester, linen-draper.

Oct. 25. RC Gedge, Isleworth, calico-printer J Mayhew, jun. Wigmore-street, Cavendish-square, cabinet-maker Sarah Whitehouse, Tamworth, Warwickshire, mercer Lydia Woods and Wm Woods, Hampstead, carpenters Wm Isard, East Grimstead, Sussex, breeches-maker J Baird, Liverpool, merchant.

Oct. 28. R I Gifford, Bristol, skinner Wm Price, Leadenhall-street, tailor T Rogers, Liverpool, broker G Hoskins, Preston, merchant B Hole, Painswick, Gloucestershire, clothier H Lees, Manchester, cotton-spinner.

Nov. 1. H L Lomas, Throgmorton-street, insurance-broker W Green, Manchester, cotton-merchant E Waterworth, Newport, stationer W Christian, Liverpool, attorney A White, Aldermanbury, factor J Feldwicke, Brighthelmstone, cord-wainer W Downall, Stockport, grocer J Stanley, Kingston-upon-Hull, merchant.

Nov. 4. C Thompson, Manchester, liquor-merchant T Hall, Berwick-upon-Tweed, merchant T Smith, Cavendish-square, hardwareman J Thomas, Broad-street Buildings, London, merchant G Foy, Whitechapel, money-scrivener.

Nov. 8. J Port, of Cheetham-hill, Manchester N Chapman, W Mellor, and R Mellor, Stockport, cotton-manufacturer T Martin, Coleman-street, wool-broker B Travers, and J Esdaile the younger, Queen-street, Cheapside, sugar-dealers W Marshall, Old Bethlem, brush-maker W Bilby, King-street, Bloomsbury, carpenter J Dickenson, W Dickenson the elder, and W Dickenson the younger, Broad-street, merchants J Jones, Threadneedle-street, warehouseman W Marsden, Manchester, merchant J Gardner, Horsleydown-lane, Southwark, lighterman.

Nov. 11. J H Kyan and E Hoskins, of Wapping Dock-street, and Paddington-street, coal-merchants P Hyams, of Salford, Lancaster, merchant M Furniss, J White, and R Styring, of Sheffield, silver-platers.

Nov. 15. J Morgan, Conduit-street, bookseller R Jameson, ironmonger-lane, linen-factor T Harvey, Newport, Isle of Wight, ironmonger R Aldridge, Bristol, twine-spinner.

Nov. 18. J Sanders, Newman-street, brick-layer W M Willett, Rushforth-hall, Yorkshire, cotton-spinner J Woodrow the younger, Bermondsey, Surrey, tanner J Lowe, Liverpool, coach proprietor W Long, Sonchouse, Plymouth, hatter H Storey, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, linen-draper J Surtees, R Burdon, J Brandling, and J Embleton, Berwick-upon-Tweed, bankers T Blowiers, London-street, linen-draper.

PRICE OF MEAT.\*

Smithfield, per stone of 14lb. to sink the offal.									
	Beef.	Mutton.	Veal.	Pork.	Lamb.				
Oct. 24	5s. 0d.	5s. 6d.	6s. 0d.	6s. 0d.	5s. 6d.				
31	4 6	5 2	5 4	5 8	5 6				
Nov. 7	4 8	5 4	6 0	6 0	0 0				
14	4 6	4 10	5 8	5 8	0 0				
Newgate and Leadenhall, by the carcase.									
Oct. 24	4 0	5 0	5 8	6 0	5 0				
31	4 0	4 6	5 0	5 8	5 0				
Nov. 7	4 0	4 8	5 8	6 0	0 0				
14	3 8	4 0	5 2	5 8	0 0				

St. James'.					Whitechapel.*				
Hay.	Straw.				Hay.	Straw.			
Oct. 24	£4 15 0	£2 11 0	£4 15 0	£2 6 0					
31	4 18 0	2 6 6	5 0 0	2 8 0					
Nov. 7	4 15 0	2 8 0	5 0 0	2 4 0					
14	4 14 0	2 11 0	5 0 0	2 6 0					

PRICE OF HOPS.

Bags.		Pockets.	
Kent	£5 0 to £6 2	Kent	£4 15 to £5 12
Sussex	5 0 6 0	Sussex	4 14 5 5
Essex	5 0 6 0	Farn.	8 5 9 9

PRICE OF LEATHER.\*

Butts, 50 to 60lb. each	—	—	—	25d.
Dressing Hides	—	—	—	19½
Crop Hides for cutting	—	—	—	23
Flat Ordinary	—	—	—	18½
Calf Skins, 30 to 40lb. per dozen, per lb.	—	—	—	42
Ditto 50 to 70	—	—	—	42

TALLOW,\* London average per stone of 8lb. 3s. 11¼d.

Soap, yellow, 72s.; mottled, 84s.; curd, 88s.  
Candles, per dozen, 10s. 6d.; moulds, 11s. 6d.

COALS IN THE RIVER.

Sunderland.		Newcastle.	
Oct. 27	44s. 0d. to 47s. 0d.	42s. 0d. to 53s. 6d.	
Nov. 3	41 3 45 9	42 6 52 6	
10	41 0 46 0	42 0 58 0	
17	38 0 42 6	39 0 45 9	
Delivered at 12s. per chaldron advance.			

PRICE OF BREAD.

Peck Loaf.		Half Peck.		Quatern.	
Oct. 23	4s. 5d.	2s. 2½d.		1s. 1½d.	
30	4 5	2 2½		1 1½	
Nov. 6	4 5	2 2½		1 1½	
13	4 5	2 2½		1 1½	
20	4 4	2 2		1 1	

Those marked thus \*, are taken at the highest price of the market.

LONDON WEEKLY RETURNS OF WHEAT.

Oct. 18	8555 quarters.	Average	72s. 4½d.
25	10847	—	71 5½
Nov. 1	5388	—	79 4½
8	9464	—	72 7
* FLOUR.			
Oct. 17	20450 sacks.	Average	73s. 5½d.
24	20748	—	74 3
31	11519	—	74 0½
Nov. 7	9567	—	73 9½

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon 1 o'clock.	11 o'clock Night.	Height of Barom. Inches.	Dryness by Leslie's Hygrom.	
Oct.						
21	42	52	50	29,60	10	Showery
22	50	51	38	28,75	0	Rain
23	37	45	35	29,87	25	Fair
24	36	49	36	30,12	36	Fair
25	40	50	50	30,10	20	Cloudy
26	51	62	51	30,12	25	Fair
27	52	63	50	29,90	20	Fair
28	52	61	48	29,85	10	Cloudy
29	47	55	46	30,22	11	Fair
30	45	55	45	30,12	12	Fair
31	40	57	50	29,76	10	Fair
Nov.						
1	50	59	49	30,64	12	Fair
2	51	53	48	30,15	0	Stormy
3	50	54	48	30,10	0	do
4	48	50	46	30,16	0	Rain
5	47	55	38	30,52	25	Fair
6	38	48	36	30,78	20	Fair
7	35	48	44	30,20	15	Fair
8	45	55	46	30,22	22	Fair
9	45	52	44	30,18	18	Fair
10	40	47	46	30,09	5	Cloudy
11	46	48	45	30,12	16	Fair
12	41	45	40	30,02	2	Cloudy
13	46	56	47	30,12	12	Cloudy
14	49	53	51	30,20	3	Cloudy
15	50	55	51	29,82	7	Cloudy
16	41	49	45	30,76	19	Fair
17	46	53	51	30,00	16	Cloudy
18	51	55	50	29,80	0	Cloudy
19	47	53	40	30,60	0	Rain
20	38	47	40	30,42	7	Fair

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

	October 24.	October 31.	November 7.	Nov. 14.
Amsterdam	35-11-2 u.	36-0-2 u.	36-0-2 u.	36-8-2 u.
Ditto at sight	35-2	35-3	35-3	35-11
Rotterdam, c.f.	11-5-2 u.	11-6-2 u.	11-6-2 u.	11-11-2 u.
Hamburg	33-5 2 u.	33-5 2 u.	34-1-2 u.	34-8-2 u.
Altona	33-6-2 u.	33-6-2 u.	34-1-2 u.	34-9-2 u.
Paris	24-0 liv.	24-0 liv.	24-0 liv.	24-0 liv.
Ditto 2 u.	24-4	24-4	24-4	24-4
Bordeaux	24	24	24	24
Cadiz	39 effect.	39 effect.	39 effect.	39 effect.
Madrid	39 effect.	39½ effect.	39½ effect.	39½ effect.
Bilboa	38½	38½	38½	38½
Leghorn	52	52	52	52
Naples	44	44	44	44
Genoa	47 liv. pic.	47 liv. pic.	47 liv. pic.	47 liv. pic.
Venice, n. C.	53 ditto	53 ditto	53 ditto	52 ditto
Lisbon	52	62	62	62
Oporto	61½	61½	61½	61½
Dublin	124	124	124	124
Cork	134	134	134	134

PRICES OF BULLION.

	Per oz.	Per oz.	Per oz.	Per oz.
Portugal gold in coin and bars	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Doubloons	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
New dollars	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 5 0
Silver in bars	0 5 6½	0 5 6½	0 5 6½	0 5 6½
New Louis, each	0 5 6½	0 5 6½	0 5 6½	0 5 6½
Agio on Bank of Holland, 5 p. ct.	—	—	—	—

# LONDON PREMIUMS OF INSURANCE, 18th NOVEMBER, 1806.

To Bengal, out and home.....	12 gs.
Madras and China, out and home .....	12 gs.
Bengal or China.....	7 gs.
Senegambia.....	10 gs.
Madeira.....	6 gs. ret. 3
Windward and Leeward Islands.....	8 gs. ret. 4
Jamaica.....	8 gs. ret. 4
South Whale-fishery and back .....	20 gs.
United States of America.....	5 gs.
Smyrna, Constantia. Mediter. } .....	16 gs. ret. 9
Nice, Genoa, Leghorn, Naples } .....	5 gs. ret. 2½
Lisbon and Oporto.....	3 gs.
Bremen and Hambro'.....	8 gs. ret. 2
Baltic Lebow, and Petersburg.....	2 gs.
Carron, Leith, Perth, and Aberdeen.....	2½ gs.
Glasgow.....	2½ gs.
Dublin, Cork, Waterford, and Newry } .....	2½ gs.
Belfast and Londonderry.....	5 gs. ret. 2
Limerick.....	1½ g.
Portsmouth.....	2 gs.
Poole, Exeter, Dartm. Plym. Falm. ....	2 gs.
Bristol, Chester, and Liverpool.....	1½ g.
Yarmouth, Lynn, Hull and Newcastle.....	
<i>London, Bristol, and Liverpool.</i>	
Africa, and thence to Place Sale in } .....	20 gs.
West-India or America.....	1½ g.
Bristol to Dublin, Waterford, and Cork.....	6 gs. ret. 3
Bristol, Liverpool, Dublin, and Cork.....	
Madeira.....	

Windw. and Leeward Isl.....	6 gs. ret. 4
Jamaica.....	8 gs. ret. 4
United States of America.....	6 gs.
Canada.....	0 gs.
Mediterranean.....	18 gs. ret. 9
Lisbon and Oporto.....	6 gs. ret. 3
Poole & Dartmouth—Exeter & Plymouth.....	8 gs. ret. 4
Newfoundland.....	20s.
Dublin to Liverpool and Chester.....	5 gs.
Boston, New-York, and Philadelphia.....	15 gs.
Newfoundland to Jamaica, W. & L. Isl.....	25 gs.
Mediterranean.....	15 gs. ret. 5
Portugal.....	10 gs.
Bay of Honduras to Charles-Town, { .....	25 gs.
Philadelphia, and New-York { .....	15 gs.
England or Ireland.....	15 gs. with ret.
Jamaica to Lond. Brist. Dubl. Liverp. { .....	15 gs.
Windward and Leeward Islands.....	
London, Bristol, Dublin, and { .....	
Liverpool.....	
Islands to New-York or Philadelphia, 15 gs.	
Africa to Windward and Leeward } .....	15 gs.
Islands or America.....	
East-Indies to London.....	8 gs. ret. 4
St. Helena to London.....	10 gs. ret. 5
Canada to London.....	8 gs.
Baltic to Liverpool, Cork, and Dublin.....	6 gs.
Riga and Prussian Ports to London.....	

## CURRENT PRICES OF MERCHANTIZE, 18th NOVEMBER, 1806.

American pot-ash, per cwt. £2 1 0 to £3 2 0	
Ditto pearl.....	2 10 0 3 18 0
Barilla.....	1 19 0 2 0 0
Brandy, Coniac.....gal.	0 18 0 0 19 6
Ditto Spanish.....	0 15 6 0 17 0
Camphire, refined.....lb.	0 5 6 0 6 0
Ditto unrefined, cwt.	20 0 0 22 5 0
Cochineal, garbled.....lb.	1 4 0 1 8 0
Ditto East-India.....	0 3 3 0 6 0
Coffee, fine.....cwt.	7 0 0 7 10 0
Ditto ordinary.....	5 0 0 5 15 0
Cotton-wool, Surinam, lb.	0 1 11 0 2 0
Ditto Jamaica.....	0 1 4½ 0 1 8
Ditto Smyrna.....	0 1 3 0 1 6
Ditto East-India.....	0 1 9 0 2 0
Currants, Zant.....cwt.	3 17 0 4 0 0
Deals, Dantz..... piece	1 13 0 1 17 0
Ditto Petersburg.....H.	22 0 0 24 0 0
Ditto Stockholm.....	39 0 0 41 0 0
Flax, Riga.....ton	66 0 0 68 0 0
Ditto Petersburg.....	65 0 0 66 0 0
Galls, Turkey.....cwt.	5 5 0 6 6 0
Geneva, Hollands.....gal.	1 0 0 1 1 0
Ditto English.....	0 8 0 0 11 0
Gum Arabic, Turkey, cwt.	6 0 0 10 15 0
Ditto Sandrach.....	12 10 0 13 0 0
Ditto Tragacanth.....	19 10 0 21 0 0
Hemp, Riga.....ton	64 0 0 65 0 0
Ditto Petersburg.....	64 0 0 65 0 0
Indigo, Carracc.....lb.	0 11 3 0 12 9
Ditto East-India.....	0 11 0 0 14 6
Ditto Jamaica.....	none
Iron, British, bars, ton	18 0 0 19 0 0
Ditto Swedish.....	25 0 0 26 0 0
Ditto Norway.....	24 0 0 25 0 0
Ditto Archangel.....	25 0 0 26 0 0
Lead in pigs.....fod.	38 0 0
Ditto red.....ton	36 0 0 37 0 0
Ditto white.....	54 0 0 55 0 0
Logwood chipt.....	14 0 0 16 0 0

Madder, Dutch crop, cwt. £4 5 0 to £4 18 0	
Mahogany.....ft.	0 1 0 0 2 5
Oak plank, Dantz. —last 11 0 0 12 0 0	
Ditto American.....	9 5 0 10 15 0
Oil, Lucca,—25 gal. jar 13 15 0 14 0 0	
Ditto spermaceti —ton 68 0 0 70 0 0	
Ditto whale.....	27 0 0 29 0 0
Ditto Florence, ¼ chest 2 7 0 2 9 0	
Pitch, Stockholm —cwt. 0 14 6 0 15 6	
Quicksilver.....lb.	0 4 3 0 4 4
Raisins, bloom —cwt. 4 15 0 7 0 0	
Ditto Malaga.....	none
Rice, Carolina.....	1 4 0 2 5 0
Ditto East-India.....	uncertain
Rum, Jamaica —gal. 0 3 6 0 4 6	
Ditto Leeward I.....	0 3 0 0 3 5
Saltpetre, East-India, cwt. 2 14 0 2 15 0	
Shellack.....	5 15 0 12 0 0
Thrown-silk, Italian, lb. 1 12 0 2 10 0	
Raw-silk, Ditto.....	0 18 0 1 14 0
Ditto China.....	1 17 8 2 0 6
Ditto Beng. novi.....	1 16 0 2 5 0
Ditto organzine.....	1 9 0 1 18 0
Tar, Stockholm —bar. 1 7 0 1 8 0	
Tin in blocks.....cwt.	6 6 0
Tobacco, Maryl. —lb. 0 1 0 0 1 1	
Ditto Virginia.....	0 0 44 0 0 8
Whale-fins —ton 20 0 0 25 0 0	
Red port —pipe 66 0 0 98 0 0	
Lisbon.....	45 0 0 91 0 0
Madeira.....	70 0 0 122 0 0
Sherry.....butt	80 0 0 95 0 0
Mountain.....	72 0 0 80 0 0
Vidonia.....hogs.	69 0 0 76 0 0
Calcavella.....pipe	84 0 0 95 0 0
Claret.....hogs.	35 0 0 98 0 0
Tallow, English —cwt. 3 5 0	
Ditto Russia, white — 2 14 0 2 15 0	
Ditto — yellow — 2 16 0 2 17 0	

## Daily Prices of STOCKS, 20th OCTOBER to 20th NOVEMBER 1808.

	Bank	3 p. Cent.	Reduced.	3 p. Cent.	Consols.	4 p. Cent.	3 p. Cent.	Navy 5 p. Cent.	Long Annuities.	Consol Short Ann.	5 p. Cent. 1797.	Omnium.	Imperial 3 p. Cent.	Ditto Annuities.	India Stock.	India Scrip.	India Bonds.	South Sea Stock.	Old Annuity.	New Ditto.	Navy and Vict. Bills.	3d. Excheq. Bills.	3½ d. Ditto.	Lottery Tickets.	Consols for Acct.	Irish Omnium.	Irish 5 p. Cent.		
Oct.	21	—	—	60½	61½	78½	78½	—	—	—	—	—	—	shut	184	—	3 P	—	—	—	—	—	4 P	—	—	—	—	—	
	22	—	—	60½	61½	78½	78½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 P	—	—	—	—	—	4 P	—	—	—	—	—	
	23	14	60½	60½	61½	78½	78½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	183	—	3 P	—	—	—	—	—	4 P	—	—	—	—	—	
	24	13½	60½	60½	61½	78½	78½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	183½	—	3 P	—	—	—	—	—	4 P	—	—	—	—	—	
	25	—	—	60½	61½	78½	78½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	26	—	—	60½	61½	78½	78½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	30	13	60½	60½	61½	78½	78½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	182	—	3 P	—	—	—	—	—	3 P	—	—	—	—	—	
	31	13½	60½	60½	61½	78½	78½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 P	—	—	—	—	—	4 P	—	—	—	—	—	
Nov.	3	14	60½	60½	61½	78½	78½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 P	—	—	—	—	—	4 P	—	—	—	—	—	
	6	—	—	60½	61½	79	79	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 P	—	—	—	—	—	4 P	—	—	—	—	—	
	7	—	—	60½	61½	79½	79½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 P	—	—	—	—	—	4 P	—	—	—	—	—	
	8	—	—	60½	61½	79½	79½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 P	—	—	—	—	—	4 P	—	—	—	—	—	
	11	21½	60½	61½	61½	79½	79½	—	—	—	—	—	—	shut	—	—	4 P	—	—	—	—	—	3 P	—	—	—	—	—	
	12	—	61½	61½	61½	79½	79½	—	—	—	—	—	—	ED	—	—	4 P	—	—	—	—	—	3 P	—	—	—	—	—	
	13	25	61½	61½	61½	79½	79½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 P	—	—	—	—	—	3 P	—	—	—	—	—	
	14	21½	61	61½	61½	79½	79½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4 P	—	—	—	—	—	3 P	—	—	—	—	—	
	15	—	61	61½	61½	79½	79½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	17	—	60½	61½	61½	79½	79½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	18	21½	60½	61½	61½	79½	79½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	19	—	60½	61½	61½	79½	79½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	183½	—	4 P	—	—	—	—	—	4 P	—	—	—	—	—	—
	20	21½	61½	61½	61½	79½	79½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	184	—	5 P	—	—	—	—	—	4 P	—	—	—	—	—	—